

H. R. 1908. A bill for the relief of the Detroit Fidelity & Surety Co. of Detroit, Mich.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1909. A bill for the relief of Siems-Helmers, Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

H. R. 1910. A bill for the relief of Charles R. Randall; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1911. A bill for the relief of Martha A. Donaldson; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1912. A bill for the relief of the estate of Alfred Batrack; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1913. A bill for the relief of William E. Beldin; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1914. A bill for the relief of Forest F. Gott and Emeline Gott; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1915. A bill for the relief of Michael P. Dowling; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1916. A bill to admit Mrs. Henry Francis Parks permanently to the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mrs. NORTON:

H. R. 1917. A bill for the relief of Vincent F. Leslie; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1918. A bill to provide for the coinage of medals to be presented to Capt. John Bogan, Sr., and to the members of the crew of the fishing sloop *Paramount*; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

H. R. 1919. A bill for the relief of Edward M. Brodie; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1920. A bill for the relief of Frank A. Fical; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PLUMLEY:

H. R. 1921. A bill granting an increase of pension to Julia Cowdery Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1922. A bill granting a pension to Clara Garvin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD:

H. R. 1923. A bill granting an increase of pension to Nelle G. Eckman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1924. A bill granting an increase of pension to Almira Kshinka; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1925. A bill granting an increase of pension to Hanna Sophia Westcott; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1926. A bill granting a pension to Mae E. Fletcher; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1927. A bill granting a pension to Ruby C. Fletcher; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1928. A bill granting a pension to Lulu Melick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1929. A bill granting a pension to Stella Viola Ruckel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1930. A bill granting a pension to Jeannette Landon; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1931. A bill granting a pension to Manning E. Wilson; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1932. A bill to authorize the cancellation of deportation proceedings in the case of Jacob Tabah, wife, Esther, and daughters Bertha, Dora, Rosa, and Angela; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 1933. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary Saxton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1934. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ella Parsons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1935. A bill for the relief of Wilfred J. Drey; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1936. A bill granting a pension to Fred C. Vanderpool; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1937. A bill granting a pension to Lulu Marbaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1938. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Card; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1940. A bill granting an increase of pension to Alice A. Tyrrel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1941. A bill granting a pension to Matie Patrey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPENCE:

H. R. 1942. A bill granting a pension to Caroline Julia Porter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMASON:

H. R. 1943. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Davis; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WELCH:

H. R. 1944. A bill for the relief of Ira Glotfelter; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1939

(Legislative day of Thursday, January 5, 1939)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

FREDERICK HALE, a Senator from the State of Maine, HENRY CABOT LODGE, Jr., a Senator from the State of Massachusetts, and HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, a Senator from the State of Minnesota, appeared in their seats today.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, January 5, 1939, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO SENATOR BONE

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I understand the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] is present, and desires to take the oath of office.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The credentials of the Senator from Washington were presented on the opening day of the session and are in the Record and on file. If the Senator from Washington desires to take the oath at the present time the Chair will be glad to administer it to him.

Mr. BONE, escorted by Mr. BARKLEY, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath of office prescribed by law was administered to him by the Vice President.

### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Hess, one of his secretaries.

### NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair announces the reappointment, pursuant to law, of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] as a member of the National Forest Reservation Commission.

### JOINT COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair announces the appointment of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW] as a member on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee on Forestry, created under authority of Senate Concurrent Resolution 31, Seventy-fifth Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. W. G. McAdoo, former Senator from the State of California.

### INVESTIGATION OF PHOSPHATE RESOURCES

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair announces the appointment of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. LOGAN] as a member of the Special Joint Congressional Committee to Investigate the Adequacy and Use of the Phosphate Resources of the United States, created by Public Resolution 112, approved June 16, 1938, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of service of Hon. James P. Pope, former Senator from the State of Idaho.

### REPORT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Civil Service, as follows:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by the act of Congress to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States approved January 16,

1883, I transmit herewith the Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

[Note: Report accompanied similar message to the House of Representatives.]

#### THE CHATTANOOGA FLOOD-CONTROL PROBLEM

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

#### *To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith for the information of Congress a letter from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, submitting a report entitled "The Chattanooga Flood Problem," made pursuant to the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933.

The attention of the Congress is invited to the suggestion of the Board that the report be printed as a Senate or House document.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

#### REPORT OF ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY FOR THE DISTRICT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, as follows:

#### *To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 (a) of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the Alley Dwelling Authority for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

#### REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF THE PANAMA CANAL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, as follows:

#### *To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the Annual Report of the Governor of the Panama Canal for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

#### REPORT OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, as follows:

#### *To the Congress of the United States:*

In compliance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1915, establishing the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, I transmit herewith the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Committee covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

[Note: Report accompanied similar message to the House of Representatives.]

#### REPORT OF THE FEDERAL FIRE COUNCIL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, as follows:

#### *To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith for the information of Congress the Second Annual Report of the Federal Fire Council.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

[Note: Report accompanied similar message to the House of Representatives.]

#### REPORT OF PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES (H. DOC. NO. 94)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, as follows:

#### *To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by paragraph (3) of section 7 of the act of Congress approved March 24, 1934, entitled "An act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the Second Annual Report of the President of the Philippines to the President and the Congress of the United States covering the calendar year ended December 31, 1937.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

[Note: Report accompanied similar message to the House of Representatives.]

#### REPORT OF HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINES (H. DOC. NO. 93)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, as follows:

#### *To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 7 (4) of the act of Congress approved March 24, 1934, entitled "An act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the Second Report of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands covering the calendar year 1937.

I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of War that this report be printed as a congressional document.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

[Note: Report accompanied similar message to the House of Representatives.]

#### EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION OF NATIVES OF ALASKA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, as follows:

#### *To the Congress of the United States:*

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of August 9, 1937, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress a report covering the expenditures made from the appropriation "Education of natives of Alaska, 1938-39," for the relief of destitution of natives of Alaska during the fiscal year 1938.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

#### LAWS OF LEGISLATURE OF PUERTO RICO

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying document, referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, as follows:

#### *To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 23 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government

for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith certified copies of laws enacted by the Fourteenth Legislature of Puerto Rico during its second regular session, February 14 to April 15, 1938.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

#### REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, his annual report on the state of the finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### REPORT ON PERSHING HALL, PARIS, FRANCE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, an itemized report of expenditures made in connection with Pershing Hall, in Paris, France, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, and from June 30, 1938, to December 31, 1938, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### REPORT OF SURGEON GENERAL OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE (H. DOC. NO. 2)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for the fiscal year 1938, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

#### MARGARET ROSE UNCAPHER AND OTHERS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Margaret Rose Uncapher and others, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CREDIT UNIONS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to transfer the jurisdiction over District of Columbia credit unions from the Commissioners of the District and the Comptroller of the Currency to the Farm Credit Administration, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

#### REPORT OF FEDERAL ALCOHOL ADMINISTRATION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Administrator of the Federal Alcohol Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Annual Report of the Administration, covering the period from December 15, 1937, to December 15, 1938, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### REPORT OF NATIONAL BOARD FOR PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the activities of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### EXPENDITURES OF COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, of expenditures under the appropriations for the United States Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, which, with the accompanying statement, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### REPORT OF BONNEVILLE PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the first annual report of the administrator of the Bonneville project (Oregon-Washington) for the period November 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

#### SPECIAL HELIUM-PRODUCTION FUND

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, submitting, pursuant to law, an annual report showing credits, disbursements, and the balance on hand in the special helium-production fund for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### REPORT OF ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of receipts and expenditures of St. Elizabeths Hospital for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

#### REPORT OF THE CONSUMERS' COUNSEL, NATIONAL BITUMINOUS COAL COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Consumers' Counsel of the National Bituminous Coal Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

#### REPORT ON FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the appropriations for forest roads and trails for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS BY GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate letters from Secretaries and officials of the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Justice, Department of Labor, Federal Reserve System, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Maritime Commission, National Bituminous Coal Commission, Social Security Board, Department of State, Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Co., Veterans' Administration, Works Progress Administration, War Department, Tennessee Valley Authority, and National Youth Administration, transmitting, in response to Senate Resolution 285, agreed to June 8, 1938, lists containing the names of aliens employed in the respective departments and agencies of the Government, and the reasons for such employment, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate letters from the Acting Postmaster General and officials of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission, Central Statistical Board, Civil Service Commission, Civilian Conservation Corps, Commodity Credit Corporation, General Accounting Office, Employees' Compensation Commission, Farm Credit Corporation, Federal Trade Commission, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, National Academy of Sciences, The National Archives, National Labor Relations Board, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, National Mediation Board, Railroad Retirement Board, United States Board of Tax Appeals, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, United States Tariff Commission, Electric Home and Farm Authority, and Federal Communications Commission stating, in response to Senate Resolution 285, agreed to June 8, 1938, that no aliens were employed in the respective departments and agencies of the Government, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

#### REPORT OF NATIONAL MUNITIONS CONTROL BOARD (H. DOC. NO. 92)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter signed by the Chairman and members of the National Munitions Control Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Third Annual Report of the Board for the year ended November 30,

1938, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### REPORT OF UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the secretary of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

#### STUDY OF INVESTMENT TRUSTS AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate three letters from the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, chapters I, II, III, IV, and V, respectively, of the Commission's report on its study of investment trusts and investment companies, which, with the accompanying reports, were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

#### REPORT OF NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, together with volumes III to VII, inclusive, of the decisions of the Board and a list of its personnel, which, with the accompanying report and papers, was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

#### DISMISSAL OF CASE BY COURT OF CLAIMS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of dismissal on November 14, 1938, for want of prosecution, of the case of Julian C. Smith, Chapman S. Clark, and Frederick von Kopff, trustees, Chapman S. Clark, Nannie M. Clark, referred to the court under the Judicial Code, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

#### REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE SENATE (S. DOC. NO. 1)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, which, with the accompanying report, was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

#### REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Public Printer, transmitting, pursuant to law, his annual report of the operations of the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

#### REPORT OF REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Annual Report of the Register of Copyrights for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the Library.

#### REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the official operations of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

#### REPORT OF THE ARCHIVIST

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on the Library.

#### DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate letters from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to

law, lists of papers and documents on the files of the Departments of State, War, Interior, and Agriculture, and the Veterans' Administration, the Smithsonian Institution, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment, and Occupations, which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. GIBSON members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

#### SURVEY RELATIVE TO THE INVESTMENT OF NEW CAPITAL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the president of the National Association of Manufacturers, transmitting data as to the results of a survey made by the National Association of Manufacturers of the sentiment of investors toward the investment of new capital, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Women's Unemployed Council and the Women's Economic Federation of Omaha, Nebr., favoring the continuation of Federal relief and the employment of persons able to work by the Works Progress Administration, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Chelsea, Mass., protesting against the purging by the Works Progress Administration of persons eligible for old-age assistance and favoring the consideration of each case on its merits, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Columbia Heights Citizens' Association, Washington, D. C., protesting against the enactment of legislation to tax excessively so-called chain stores, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate petitions of sundry citizens of the States of Illinois and California, favoring the enactment of general-welfare legislation providing old-age assistance, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a memorial of Ireaneus J. Leitemyer Post, No. 1982, Veterans of Foreign Wars, of New Iberia, La., remonstrating against the apparent want of solicitude on the part of the National Government for the domestic sugar industry, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of the States of Florida, Ohio, and Illinois, praying for the continuation of the Special Committee of the House of Representatives to Investigate Un-American Activities, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. REYNOLDS, by unanimous consent, presented a resolution adopted at Reidsville, N. C., by the Fifth District Congressional Tobacco Control Association of North Carolina, favoring the enactment of legislation for the control of the production and marketing of tobacco, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### MODIFICATION OF THE NEUTRALITY LAW—PETITION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I present a petition signed by Rev. A. J. Blaufuss and 800 other citizens of Topeka, Kans., protesting against modification of the provisions of the Neutrality Act so as to allow sale of munitions and war supplies to participants in the Spanish civil war. The petition reads as follows:

We the undersigned respectfully petition the Congress for as long as we shall adhere to the general policy of neutrality as enunciated in the act of August 31, 1935, to retain on our statute books the further and corollary principles enunciated in the act of May 1, 1937, extending the original act to include civil as well as international conflicts.

In this connection, Mr. President, I desire to say that I believe the United States should adhere to the principle of neutrality as attempted to be laid down in the existing Neutrality Act. I conceive the Neutrality Act was written to enable the United States to remain neutral and not for the purpose of enabling the United States to help decide foreign wars without actually participating as a belligerent. I believe that is the proper basis for our foreign policy.

I ask that the petition be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the petition will be received and referred as requested by the Senator from Kansas.

#### STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I submit a resolution, which fixes the number of Members to constitute the committees of the Senate for the present Congress. It is not necessary to read it. There are only three changes made. One committeeman is added to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, one to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, and one to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 39) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That paragraph 1 of rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate be, and it is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: "1. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

"Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to consist of 20 Senators.  
"Committee on Appropriations, to consist of 24 Senators.

"Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to consist of four Senators, to which shall be referred all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the Senate or creating a charge upon the same: *Provided*, That any such resolution relating to substantive matter within the jurisdiction of any other standing committee of the Senate shall be first referred to such committee.

"Committee on Banking and Currency, to consist of 20 Senators.  
"Committee on Civil Service, to consist of 10 Senators.

"Committee on Claims, to consist of 13 Senators.  
"Committee on Commerce, to consist of 20 Senators.

"Committee on the District of Columbia, to consist of 15 Senators.  
"Committee on Education and Labor, to consist of 13 Senators.

"Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of three Senators, who shall examine all bills, amendments, and joint resolutions before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives, and which, or some one of which, shall examine all bills or joint resolutions which shall have passed both Houses, to see that the same are correctly enrolled, and, when signed by the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, shall forthwith present the same, when they shall have originated in the Senate, to the President of the United States in person, and report the fact and date of such presentation to the Senate.

"Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, to consist of seven Senators.

"Committee on Finance, to consist of 21 Senators.  
"Committee on Foreign Relations, to consist of 23 Senators.

"Committee on Immigration, to consist of 14 Senators.  
"Committee on Indian Affairs, to consist of 14 Senators.

"Committee on Interoceanic Canals, to consist of eight Senators.  
"Committee on Interstate Commerce, to consist of 21 Senators.

"Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, to consist of 17 Senators.

"Committee on the Judiciary, to consist of 18 Senators.  
"Committee on the Library, to consist of 10 Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

"Committee on Manufactures, to consist of 13 Senators.  
"Committee on Military Affairs, to consist of 18 Senators.

"Committee on Mines and Mining, to consist of 13 Senators.  
"Committee on Naval Affairs, to consist of 17 Senators.

"Committee on Patents, to consist of seven Senators.  
"Committee on Pensions, to consist of 11 Senators.

"Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to consist of 19 Senators.

"Committee on Printing, to consist of eight Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

"Committee on Privileges and Elections, to consist of 17 Senators.  
"Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to consist of 14 Senators, which shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

"Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to consist of 15 Senators.

"Committee on Rules, to consist of 13 Senators.

"Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, to consist of 17 Senators."

"Committee on Rules, to consist of 13 Senators.  
"Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, to consist of 17 Senators."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I should like to supplement what has just been said by stating that the able Senator from Kentucky and I will report the committee assignments for the respective sides tomorrow.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Oregon simply stated what is obvious, that we hope to be able to report the committee lists tomorrow. The Senator from Oregon is correct. We will have to postpone doing that until tomorrow. However, the committees may proceed with their work with their present members because they are continuing anyway, and if there is any difficulty it will be cured tomorrow. We will, therefore, have a session tomorrow. That, so far as I know, will be all the business to be transacted. For that reason, unless there are routine matters to be presented, I shall make a motion. If any Senators now wish to introduce bills by unanimous consent or submit resolutions, I will withhold the motion I was about to make.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Kentucky what was the motion he intended to make?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kentucky suggested that if any Senators desired to introduce bills or submit resolutions or make unanimous-consent requests, now is the proper time to do it.

Mr. BARKLEY. I stated that I would have no objection, of course, to the presentation of such matters, although we have no morning hour today.

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. FRAZIER:

S. 413. A bill to liquidate and refinance agricultural indebtedness at a reduced rate of interest by establishing an efficient credit system, through the use of the Farm Credit Administration and the Federal Reserve banking system; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 414. A bill for the relief of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota; and

S. 415. A bill to amend Public Law No. 383, Seventy-third Congress (48 Stat. L. 934), relating to Indians, by exempting from the provisions of such act any Indian tribe on the Standing Rock Reservation located in the States of North and South Dakota; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. NEELY:

S. 416. A bill to restore to the Neill Grocery Co., of Wheeling, W. Va., the sum of \$900, the amount of counsel fee paid by said Neill Grocery Co. in an action brought against them August 10, 1917; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 417. A bill granting a pension to Ella Adkins; and

S. 418. A bill granting a pension to Elijah Stephens; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GUFFEY:

S. 419. A bill for the relief of Luke A. Westenberg; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 420. A bill to increase the punishment for espionage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILEY:

S. 421. A bill for the relief of the estate of O. K. Himley; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 422. A bill to amend section 531 of the Social Security Act, relating to vocational rehabilitation; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MALONEY:

S. 423. A bill granting a pension to Mary P. Champion; and

S. 424. A bill granting a pension to Lillian Stevenson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McNARY:

S. 425. A bill for the relief of Herbert Franklin Thomas; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 426. A bill to amend section 601 (c) of the Revenue Act of 1932, as amended, to provide for an excise tax on egg products; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 427. A bill granting a pension to Fred Burns;

S. 428. A bill granting a pension to Richard Collier;

S. 429. A bill granting a pension to Annie L. Mong; and

S. 430. A bill granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth R. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HARRISON:

S. 431. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Quitman Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

S. 432. A bill to provide for the public auction of certain town lots within the city of Parker, Ariz.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 433. A bill granting an increase of pension to Nellie L. Fickett; and

S. 434. A bill granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo D. Walters; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HILL:

S. 435. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, consider, and render judgment on the claim of Alabama Mineral Land Co. against the United States arising out of the conveyance of certain lands; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LOGAN:

S. 436. A bill to amend the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 by including the Cumberland River and its basin within the provisions of the act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 437. A bill for the relief of Wavy Duvall, father of Mary Cathline Duvall, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 438. A bill to repeal and reenact section 83 of the Judicial Code, as amended, relating to Federal court districts in the State of Kentucky; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 439. A bill to confer the Distinguished Service Medal on Col. Richard C. Patterson;

S. 440. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Alabama Lewis Poole;

S. 441. A bill to authorize the award of a decoration for distinguished service to John C. Reynolds; and

S. 442. A bill to authorize the award of the Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished service to Pleas Sanders; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri:

S. 443. A bill for the relief of the Edwin F. Guth Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CAPPER:

S. 444. A bill for the relief of John F. Thomas (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

S. 445. A bill granting a pension to William Edward Fugatt; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GILLETTE and Mr. CAPPER:

S. 446. A bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. GILLETTE:

S. 447. A bill for the relief of officers and soldiers of the Volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 448. A bill to divorce the businesses of production, refining, and transporting of petroleum products from that of marketing petroleum products; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 449. A bill to readjust the allowances of retired enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 450. A bill granting a pension to H. Emma Streepy; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

S. 451. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, consider, and render judgment on certain claims of George A. Carden and Anderson T. Herd against the United States," approved June 13, 1934; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 452. A bill for the relief of Earl J. Thomas; and

S. 453. A bill relating to personal-injury suits by seamen, and to amend article (b), title 46, section 599, United States Code, Annotated, act of June 26, 1884 (ch. 121, art. 10, 23 Stat. 55), as amended June 5, 1920 (ch. 250, art. 32, 41 Stat. 1006), so as to authorize allotments of wages by seamen; to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 454. A bill for the relief of Ernest S. Frazier;

S. 455. A bill for the relief of Joe V. Adair;

S. 456. A bill for the relief of the officers of the Russian Railway Service Corps organized by the War Department under authority of the President of the United States for service during the war with Germany;

S. 457. A bill to amend the World War Adjusted Compensation Act; and

S. 458. A bill extending the benefits of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act of May 24, 1923, to provisional, probationary, or temporary officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who served during the World War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 459. A bill for the relief of Ollie Albert Mikulenska; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 460. A bill granting a pension to Creed M. Click; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ELLENDER:

S. 461. A bill to extend the time for commencing and completing bridges across Cross Bayou, Twelve Mile Bayou, and Caddo Lake in Caddo Parish, La.; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 462. A bill relating to the compensation of jury commissioners; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GEORGE:

S. 463. A bill for the relief of the Fitzgerald Leader;

S. 464. A bill for the relief of Alonzeda Jones; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 465. A bill for the relief of Jesse W. Smith; and

S. 466. A bill awarding the Distinguished Service Medal to Capt. Edgar B. Dunlap, Infantry, Eighty-second Division; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

S. 467. A bill granting a pension to Lettie N. Cooper; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 468. A bill for the relief of Phil Ernest Wallace and Naomie Wallace; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 469. A bill granting an increase of pension to Alma H. Aultman; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 470. A bill for the relief of Alice Minnick; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 471. A bill to provide for tuberculosis hospitals and their operation; to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 472. A bill to transfer the United States Employment Service from the Department of Labor to the Social Security Board; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 473. A bill for the relief of George Francis Burke; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 474. A bill to amend section 92 of the Judicial Code to provide for a term of court at Kalispell, Mont.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 475. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent for certain lands to Jordon N. Bean; and

S. 476. A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to lease or sell the mineral rights of the United States in certain lands in Lewis and Clark County, Mont., to Thomas C. Cooper; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

S. J. Res. 31. Joint resolution relating to the employment or maintenance of unemployed veterans of the Spanish-American and World Wars; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. J. Res. 32. Joint resolution to investigate the claims against the United States of certain members of the Wisconsin Band of Pottawatomie Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WILEY:

S. J. Res. 33. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim October 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CAPPER:

S. J. Res. 34. Joint resolution for the relief of W. K. Richardson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. J. Res. 35. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for national representation for the people of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE

On motion by Mr. GEORGE, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 134) providing for continuing retirement pay, under certain conditions, of officers and former officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, other than officers of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, who incurred physical disability while in the service of the United States during the World War, and for other purposes, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. HARRISON submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 40), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized to sit during the sessions or recesses of the Seventy-sixth Congress at such times and places as it may deem advisable; to make investigations into internal revenue, customs, and other matters within its jurisdiction, and to compile and prepare statistics and documents relating thereto as directed from time to time by the Senate and as may be necessary; and to report from time to time to the Senate the result thereof, to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ such expert, stenographic, clerical, and other assistance as may be necessary; and all the expenses of such committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING

Mr. LOGAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 41), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Mines and Mining, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized, during the Seventy-sixth Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. TYDINGS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 42), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventy-sixth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths; and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 43), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, during the Seventy-sixth Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths; and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

Mr. RUSSELL submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 44), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Immigration, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the Seventy-sixth Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths; and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. ASHURST submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 45), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized, during the Seventy-sixth Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths; and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

#### ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. ASHURST submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 46), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary hereby is authorized to employ an assistant clerk to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$960 per annum until the end of the Seventy-sixth Congress.

#### ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION

Mr. RUSSELL submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 47), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That resolution No. 57, Seventy-fifth Congress, agreed to February 10, 1937, and continued by subsequent resolutions through the Seventy-fifth Congress, authorizing the Committee on Immigration to employ an assistant clerk to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,400 per annum, hereby is continued in full force and effect until the end of the Seventy-sixth Congress.

#### FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATOR COPELAND

Mr. WAGNER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 48), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committee appointed by the Vice President in arranging for and attending the funeral of Hon. Royal S. Copeland, late a Senator from the State of New York, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

#### PROCEDURE IN NEGOTIATION OF FOREIGN-TRADE AGREEMENTS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. On behalf of a number of Senators from some of the sugar-producing States I submit a resolution, and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, may we not have the resolution read from the desk?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 49) was read, as follows:

Whereas the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act of June 12, 1934, as extended, requires "before any foreign trade agreement is concluded with any foreign government or instrumentality thereof under the provisions of this act, reasonable public notice of the intention to negotiate an agreement with such government or instrumentality shall be given in order that any interested person may have an opportunity to present his views to the President or to such agency as the President may designate under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe"; and

Whereas an official representative of the Cuban Government announced in specific detail in Habana on November 29, 1938, that a new agreement has been concluded with the Government of the United States for further reductions in American tariff duties; and Whereas the State Department thereafter announced on December 1, 1938, its intention to negotiate the agreement heretofore defined and opened hearings on the subject on January 3, 1939: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate Finance Committee is instructed to inquire into this general situation and to determine the facts as to whether a new agreement was made preceding the announcement to American producers; and to report to the Senate at its earliest convenience whether existing procedure in the negotiation of trade agreements effectively provides for the notice to, and the hearings of, American producers preceding these agreements as contemplated and required by the act of June 12, 1934, as extended.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am in accord with the objectives of the resolution. I should like to have the names of the sponsors of the resolution identified.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The names will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the names, as follows:

Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. BORAH, Mr. VANDENBERG, Mr. SCHWARTZ, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. CLARK of Idaho.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I hope that early and appropriate action will be taken by the Committee on Finance, the committee to which it has been requested that the resolution be referred.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, in view of the fact that this resolution simply seeks to develop facts regarding a matter of imminence, I wonder if there would be any objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution instead of its reference to the Finance Committee.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think the resolution ought to be referred to the Finance Committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kentucky suggests that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MODIFICATION OF OIL AND GAS BOND REGULATIONS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on December 24 last I wrote to the Secretary of the Interior suggesting and requesting certain modifications with respect to the regulations governing the filing of lease bonds under the Oil and Gas Act, as amended. This morning the Secretary of the Interior responded to my request.

Throughout the public-land States there is wide interest in these regulations, and many Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives representing these States have discussed the matter with the Secretary. The reply which I hold in my hand advises me that it is the intention of the Secretary of the Interior now to modify the regulations to the effect that individual sureties on a bond presented by a lessee may be residents of the State and of the United States judicial district in which the lessee resides without regard to the location of the lands.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my letter to the Secretary and his response may be printed in the RECORD as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
Washington, D. C., December 24, 1938.

HON. HAROLD L. ICKES,  
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Numerous applications are now being filed with the Department of the Interior to exchange outstanding permits for leases under the provision of the oil and gas law. The regulations of the Department require the holders of such leases to file within 30 days a surety bond for \$1,000. This bond is conditioned, among other things, upon the payment of the rental required by the law.

This provision of the regulations imposes a severe penalty upon the applicants because no surety company will issue such a bond without full indemnity. The regulation, therefore, amounts to a demand that the permittee put up \$1,000 in cash.

It seems to me that to condition the bond upon the payment of rental is wholly unnecessary and places an unnecessary burden upon the lessee. Moreover, after having conferred with many persons who are interested in the industry, I have come to the conclusion that the rentals required in the law could very well be materially reduced or abolished. In any event, I feel that provision could be made to credit to oil rental account all expenditures made by a lessee for the improvement of his lease.

These and other features of the law I desire to discuss with you and your staff with a view to amendatory legislation at the forthcoming session of Congress. In the meantime, however, may I request that an announcement be immediately made to the effect that the filing of the \$1,000 lease bond will not be required for at least 90 days after the issuance of the lease instead of within 30 days as now provided by the regulations. This concession would

give me an opportunity to confer with the experts of the Department and work out a solution of the problem before the filing of any lease bond would become necessary.

Sincerely yours,

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, January 9, 1939.

HON. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,

United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: I have received your letter of December 24, in the matter of lease bonds required in connection with the exchange of oil and gas prospecting permits for leases pursuant to the act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 674). For the reasons stated in your letter, you request that "An announcement be immediately made to the effect that the filing of the \$1,000 lease bond will not be required for at least 90 days after the issuance of the lease instead of within 30 days as now provided by the regulations."

The filing of the \$1,000 lease bond is a condition precedent rather than a condition subsequent to the issuance of the lease. Under the regulations of the Department, prior to the issuance of a lease in exchange for a permit, the applicant is required to furnish a \$1,000 bond conditioned upon compliance with the terms of the lease. This bond may be filed in one of three alternative forms, (a) with approved corporate surety, (b) with two qualified individual sureties when duly supported by affidavits of justification by such sureties and by a certificate as to their identity, signatures, and financial competency, or (c) without surety, upon deposit of negotiable Federal securities in a sum equal at their par value to the amount of the bond. If a \$1,000 bond is filed with individuals as sureties, the regulations require that the sureties must be residents of the State and the United States Judicial District in which the lands are located and that they be worth in real property, not exempt from execution, double the amount of the undertaking.

In acting upon applications to exchange permits for leases, the General Land Office has followed the long-established administrative practice of allowing the applicant 30 days from receipt of notice within which to execute the lease forms and to furnish the bond. The aforesaid time limit of 30 days, however, is not a mandatory rule. The Department has always pursued a liberal policy with regard to the granting of extensions of time in proper cases, and no change in this policy is contemplated. A reasonable extension of time within which to furnish a bond will not be refused in a particular case should a request therefor be made.

You and other Members of Congress interested in public land matters have expressed great concern regarding the requirement of this Department that individual sureties on a bond must be residents of the State and of the United States judicial district in which the lands involved are located. It has been earnestly represented that this requirement does not afford the relief it contemplates since many of the permittees are nonresidents of the State in which the lands involved are located and, therefore, cannot secure personal sureties except in the State in which they reside. In the light of that situation, the Department is urged to waive the requirement that individual sureties on a lease bond must be residents of the State and United States judicial district in which the lands involved are located.

While I am not fully convinced of the need for changing the regulations in view of the alternative form of bond which may be submitted, there is some merit to the contention that with regard to individual surety bonds nonresident permittees do not receive the same favorable treatment that is accorded permittees who reside in the State in which the lands involved are located. Appropriate revision will, therefore, be made in the regulations to remedy that situation. Pending such revision, I have instructed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue a general notice to all applicants who have applied to exchange their permits for leases that individual surety bonds, if otherwise satisfactory, will be regarded as acceptable if the principal and sureties thereon reside in the same State and United States judicial district, notwithstanding that the lands involved may be located in another State. In order that all applicants may be afforded ample opportunity to submit the required \$1,000 lease bond, I have also directed the Commissioner to withhold for a period of 60 days adverse action on all applications to exchange permits for leases.

I have noted your comments regarding the rental provisions of the act of August 21, 1935, and your suggestion that appropriate amendatory legislation appears necessary. While I am now unable to perceive the need for amending the act, this Department will, of course, give full and careful consideration to any proposals made in the course of the discussions which you suggest.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKES,  
Secretary of the Interior.

#### SENATOR CLARK OF MISSOURI—ARTICLE FROM THE CENSOR

[Mr. SHIPSTEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article on Senator CLARK of Missouri published in the December 22 issue of the magazine Censor, of St. Louis, Mo., which appears in the Appendix.]

#### THE UNITED STATES IN WORLD AFFAIRS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH

[Mr. LOGAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject The United States in

World Affairs delivered by Senator THOMAS of Utah at the Institute of World Affairs, Riverside, Calif., on December 16, 1938, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### CASE OF ERBY HARRISON, OF TENNESSEE

[Mr. McKellar asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report of the Special Committee to Investigate Federal Senatorial Campaign Expenses and Use of Governmental Funds in 1938 relative to the case of Erby Harrison, of Tennessee, and also a letter and two telegrams on the same subject, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### THE BUDGET—EDITORIAL FROM KANSAS CITY STAR

[Mr. CLARK of Missouri asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Kansas City Star relating to the Budget, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### "AIR RAID" OVER BERGEN COUNTY, N. J.

[Mr. SMATHERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Air Raid Over Bergen County," published in the Bergen (N. J.) Evening Record of December 2, 1938, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### NOMINATIONS OF HARRY HOPKINS AND JAMES P. POPE

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President—

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if there is nothing further to come before the Senate, I am ready to make a motion to adjourn.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair feels that he should recognize the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BARKLEY. There being nothing before the Senate, any discussion must be by unanimous consent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It must be by unanimous consent.

Mr. BARKLEY. And subject to a point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kentucky is correct. The Senate is proceeding now entirely by unanimous consent.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have no desire to choke off the Senator from New Hampshire, but I want him to understand that if he takes the floor he will proceed by unanimous consent and not under the rule.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on Thursday last when I was speaking before this body, question was raised by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] and the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] to the effect that I had failed to put in the RECORD letters from Mr. Harry Hopkins to Mr. Krock and to the New York Times relative to the part of my discussion concerning the nomination of Mr. Hopkins to be Secretary of Commerce. Inasmuch as this question has been raised, I have secured copies of Mr. Hopkins' letters and copies of Mr. Krock's replies, which I should like to have incorporated in the RECORD as part of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times of November 24, 1938]

MR. HOPKINS EXCEPTS—W. P. A. ADMINISTRATOR AND MR. KROCK DIFFER ON A QUOTATION

To the EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In the New York Times, under Washington date line of November 12, Arthur Krock, in a direct quotation, reports me as having said, "We will spend and spend, tax and tax, elect and elect."

I have never made such a statement, and there is no basis in fact for such a quotation.

HARRY L. HOPKINS,

Administrator, Works Progress Administration.

WASHINGTON, November 21, 1938.

MR. KROCK REPLIES

To the EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

This quotation of Mr. Hopkins' views was first published elsewhere, and in September, long before the New York Times issue of November 12, and between those dates it was often reprinted, twice by me. I used and reprinted the quotation after careful verification, because, while it fitted completely into Mr. Hopkins' political philosophy as I have understood it, I wanted to be certain of the language.

Among those who heard it is a most reputable citizen of New York and, in lighter hours, a playmate of Mr. Hopkins. They were at the Empire race track in Yonkers at the time and were discussing spending and the New Deal in serious vein. Had the quotation not previously been published, or had I not verified it and been assured that it was said seriously, I should not have reprinted the remark.

I am sorry Mr. Hopkins is embarrassed by the publication, and I can well understand that it may cause special difficulties with the Senate if he is nominated to the Cabinet. But, since I know the informant to be accurate, and since his recreational associations with Mr. Hopkins are very close, I can only conclude that Mr. Hopkins has forgotten the incident, though he should easily recognize the consistency of the remark.

ARTHUR KROCK.

WASHINGTON, November 23, 1938.

[From the New York Times of November 26, 1938]

HOPKINS REPEATS "SPEND-TAX" DENIAL—SECOND LETTER TO THE TIMES ASSERTS HE DID NOT MAKE QUOTATION ASCRIBED TO HIM—ASKS "SOURCE" BE TOLD—KROCK REPLIES THAT HE VERIFIED STATEMENT, ALTHOUGH PUBLISHED WIDELY AND NOT THEN DENIED

WASHINGTON, November 25.—Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, issued in the form of a general press release today a second letter to the New York Times reiterating his denial that he had ever at any time said in any form:

"We will spend and spend, and tax and tax, and elect and elect."

This quotation has been twice ascribed to Mr. Hopkins by Arthur Krock in his dispatches to this newspaper, the last publication having been November 13.

In reply tonight Mr. Krock stated that although the substantial quotation had previously been printed in many newspapers other than the New York Times, and Mr. Hopkins had made no denial, he had, nevertheless, before making use of it, verified the utterance in confidence to his own satisfaction. He said the source was "a friend of Mr. Hopkins of excellent repute and not at all hard of hearing"; and that this informant was at liberty to reveal himself if he wishes to do so.

#### THE LETTER FROM HOPKINS

Mr. Hopkins' letter read:

"Because of the increasing widespread publication of a statement attributed to me—a statement which I never made—it becomes necessary to write to you again. The statement to which I refer was quoted by your Mr. Krock under his by-line in the New York Times of November 13.

"On November 24 you published my letter in which I flatly denied ever having made the statement attributed to me by Mr. Krock. Along with it you also published Mr. Krock's reply, explaining he had twice used the quotation 'after careful verification.'

"What does he consider 'careful verification?' It would seem to me that the first obvious move in any sincere attempt to learn the truth would have been for Mr. Krock to ask me about it. He made no effort to consult me. I would have told him, as I have since stated, that the quotation was absolutely inaccurate.

"Republication of the statement has reached such proportions that if only in the interest of truth and in entire disregard of me as an individual the record should now be set aright.

#### ASKS "SOURCE" OF THE STORY

"I appreciate the fact newspapermen seldom disclose sources of information coming to them. I have not therefore previously asked Mr. Krock to disclose the identity of the person from whom the statement allegedly came. On the other hand, however, you have a perfect right, as Mr. Krock's publisher, to ascertain the facts from him.

"Has not the public now an equal right, without transgressing upon the principle of freedom of the press, to be told who started this unfounded story? Only by identifying the source of Mr. Krock's information can you best serve the cause of truth and justice.

"Public officials expect to be criticized by newspaper columnists. But I am astounded that a columnist for the New York Times should stoop to the level where he employs his column in much the same way that opposition politicians deliver themselves of stump speeches.

"In the name of simple justice, permit me the columns of your newspaper to say again there is not a word of truth in the statement Mr. Krock has twice published and defends."

#### THE REPLY BY MR. KROCK

The statement by Arthur Krock in reply follows:

"The first reference I saw to the quotation from Mr. Hopkins was published September 25, 1938, not in the New York Times but in many other newspapers. It mentioned his 'comments \* \* \* on the subject of spending, taxes, and elections.'

"The second publication was October 14, 1938—not in the New York Times but in many other newspapers. This was specific, viz: 'If he (Mr. Hopkins) hadn't been excitedly telling acquaintances that we are going to "spend and spend and spend, and tax and tax and tax, and elect and elect and elect."'

"Days passed. Mr. Hopkins made no denial. I naturally assumed he had none to make and therefore did not apply to him. But, conceiving the quotation to be important, and a crystallization of his political philosophy as I understood it, I made inquiries at the source. I verified substantially the quotation—and the belief that

it was seriously uttered—before making any use of it. I then used it twice, but Mr. Hopkins took no notice until November 21, after election day.

"I submit I showed Mr. Hopkins unusual consideration in seeking verification before reprinting, despite the fact he had long made no denial of a nationally published, direct attribution. Actually I saw him on November 13, the very day of the publication to which he now so violently objects, and he said nothing about it at all.

"The friend who quoted Mr. Hopkins as substantially repeated is of excellent repute and not at all hard of hearing. He is at liberty to reveal himself if he so desires. I learned his identity in confidence and that confidence—unless I am released—I shall maintain."

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that this episode also was reported by Mr. Frank Kent in the Baltimore Sun and by Mr. Joseph Alsop, who is a very sympathetic spokesman for some administration viewpoints; and if there is to be any inquiry into the matter, I suggest that it cover all three, so that we may be fully informed.

Mr. BRIDGES. I agree with the Senator's suggestion.

The nomination of a former Member of this body, Mr. Pope, to the Tennessee Valley Authority Board having been made, I merely wish at this time to point out to this body that there is a parallel case which should be considered in connection with the Pope appointment. The Federal statute—I refer to section 4, paragraph (f), of the T. V. A. Act—contains this provision:

The Board shall elect a treasurer and as many assistant treasurers as it deems proper, which treasurer and assistant treasurers shall give such bonds for the safekeeping of the securities and moneys of the said Corporation as the Board may require: *Provided*, That any member of said Board may be removed from office at any time by a concurrent resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Referring to the Humphrey case, I find that in 1933 the President of the United States addressed a letter to Mr. Humphrey, in which he said:

Without any reflection at all upon you personally, or upon the service you have rendered in your present capacity, I find it necessary to ask for your resignation as a member of the Federal Trade Commission. I do this because I feel that the aims and purposes of the administration with respect to the work of the Commission can be carried out most effectively with a personnel of my own selection.

In his second letter to Mr. Humphrey, the President said:

You will, I know, realize that I do not feel that your mind and my mind go along together on either the policies or the administering of the Federal Trade Commission, and, frankly, I think it is best for the people of this country that I should have a full confidence.

In my remarks about ex-Senator Pope I desire to say that I have no objection personally to his appointment to this Board; but I do take the position, and I believe that any person who examines the statutes should take the position that there is no vacancy now existing in the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Let us go back to the Humphrey case. In 1933 Mr. Humphrey was removed from the Federal Trade Commission by the President of the United States because he "failed to see eye to eye" with the President; and in his place the President appointed George C. Mathews as a member of the Commission. The Senate confirmed that appointment on January 31, 1934. At the time of the confirmation there was considerable discussion of the matter. The Senate recognized that Mr. Humphrey was going to resort to an appeal to the courts, and he did so appeal to the courts. On February 14, 1934, while the case was still under advisement, Mr. Humphrey died. On May 27, 1935, some time after Mr. Humphrey died, the Supreme Court upheld Mr. Humphrey, found that the President had illegally removed him, and that, although Mr. Humphrey had passed on, his estate was entitled to receive his salary as a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

This case is very similar to the Humphrey case. At the present time there is pending in the Federal District Court of Eastern Tennessee an appeal by Dr. Arthur Morgan con-

testing his removal in a similar manner. If it is decided in his favor, the United States Government will be liable for Dr. Morgan's salary and he will still be a member of the Board. I believe that any action by the Senate at this time in filling this post may prejudice this case which is now in issue before one of the courts of the country.

While it is true that we in the Senate have no power to approve the removal of a man by the President, action by this body in approving the appointment of a successor will be automatically taken as prejudicial to the one removed in the minds of the people of the country and, perhaps, in the minds of the courts. I believe that we could well consider, and that the fact should be a direct issue in this body, whether or not there is now a vacancy in the Tennessee Valley Authority, and whether or not Mr. Pope's nomination should be considered until it has been determined before the courts of the land whether or not a vacancy does exist. I believe we have every reason to take that position, and that the Humphrey case is nearly a parallel one.

In that case Mr. Humphrey's contention was not upheld until after he had died and passed on, and only his estate benefited. Dr. Morgan is alive and well today. He is a sincere, honest gentleman. He has placed his case before the courts of the country. He contends that no vacancy exists, and that the President has illegally removed him. For that reason I believe this body should refrain from taking action on the Pope appointment until action by the courts, either favorable or unfavorable to Dr. Morgan. I understand that the case has been argued in the eastern Tennessee court before Judge Taylor; that no decision has been reached; and that, in the event of a decision being reached, there may be an appeal, either by Dr. Morgan or by the Federal Government.

The issue is clear; we should have the facts first. The action of the courts should not be prejudiced. I trust this body will give consideration to these facts before taking action. Let us not be a party to an illegal appointment.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is discussing something which is not now before the Senate. The President sent to the Senate the nomination of ex-Senator Pope, and the Senate referred it to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. There is a dispute as to whether or not there is a vacancy on the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority. I assume that both sides, or at least some on each side, are acting in perfectly good faith. Whether or not there is a vacancy depends upon whether or not the President of the United States has authority to remove Dr. A. E. Morgan. If he had no power to remove, there is no vacancy. If he had the power to remove, there is a vacancy.

I am not now going to discuss the Humphrey case, because I think it is almost immaterial for us to consider it in connection with this matter. The Morgan case is in the courts, and properly there. Dr. A. E. Morgan, believing that the President had no authority to remove him, has commenced an action for his salary. The case has been heard by the district court in Tennessee. The judge has it under advisement. No matter which side wins the case, without any doubt whatever it will go on to the Supreme Court of the United States. So we may confidently say that the question will not be determined by the Court for some time, it may be not for a year or two; and if, under the circumstances I am about to relate to the Senate, we should refrain from confirming the nomination on the ground that there is no vacancy, we would strike almost a deathblow at the T. V. A.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Does the Senator contend, then, that the President should have the right to make an appointment to a board when it is not known whether or not a vacancy exists?

Mr. NORRIS. Whether or not the President has a right to make this appointment will be determined by the court,

just as it was determined in the Humphrey case. The Senator from New Hampshire is objecting to confirmation now because he says our action might have some influence on the court. In the Humphrey case the President removed Humphrey, and the Senate confirmed an appointee to take his place, and after all that was done the Supreme Court passed on the question. In that case nobody contended that the action of confirmation had any influence on the court, and there will not be any such influence in this case. To say that the action of the Senate in confirming the nomination of Mr. Pope would influence the court is to say that the court would be influenced entirely outside of the case before it.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. Am I to understand the Senator to imply, then, that the Humphrey case has no bearing whatever on this case?

Mr. NORRIS. I do not believe the Humphrey case will settle this case.

Mr. BRIDGES. But has it no bearing?

Mr. NORRIS. I do not think it has. The question on which the court is going to pass is a legal one, and it is now in the hands of the court.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; I yield again.

Mr. BRIDGES. Is it or not true that when the legislation creating the Tennessee Valley Authority was first proposed, the distinguished Senator from Nebraska used his influence to prevent powers of removal being vested in the President, and very much favored the clause I have read, limiting the power of removal to the Congress of the United States?

Mr. NORRIS. The Senator has asked two questions in one. As to the first question, I will say no, emphatically no; I did not. As to the second question, I will say that I did. I think I am the author of that language. I wanted to place in the hands of Congress the definite power of removal if they desired to exercise it. That has not anything to do with this case, either, as I look at it. So far as the President's power of removal is concerned, the action of the Senate is not going to affect it one iota either way. It did not do so in the Humphrey case. It would be insulting to the Court to say, "In the settlement of this legal question you are going to be influenced by the action of the Senate in confirming or not confirming."

Mr. President, I concede that any Senator has a right to vote against the confirmation of any nominee for any reason which satisfies him, and if he desires to do so he may vote against confirmation in this case for the reason that has been discussed—that in his judgment the President did not have the power of removal.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; I yield again.

Mr. BRIDGES. Under what section of the act does the Senator from Nebraska contend that the President had the legal power to remove?

Mr. NORRIS. I am not now going to argue that question. It has not anything to do with the question before the Senate; and before I sit down I am going to see whether the Senator from New Hampshire is acting in good faith in trying to present here a question of that kind.

I shall contend—I do contend—that the President did have the right to remove Dr. A. E. Morgan; but, again, that is a question of law. I may be wrong, and the court may decide the other way. I concede that the Senator or anyone else has an undoubted right to take either side of the question as he believes the legal question involved controls or does not control. But, as I see the matter, that has nothing to do with the question before us.

Former Senator Pope's name was sent to the Senate last Thursday. On that day it was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The Senator from Oregon asked the chairman of the committee to call the committee together for the next day to pass on the nomination. For some

reason the chairman did not see fit to call the meeting. I asked him to call a meeting for Saturday. Again he did not call it. I supposed the committee would meet today, but it was not called. That is the situation in which the nomination now stands.

Now I desire to tell the Senate why, in my judgment, it is necessary to confirm this appointment immediately, if we want to be fair to a great institution, if we do not want to prevent it from doing anything that requires Board action, and, for the time being at least, kill it. If we want to let it proceed in an orderly way under the law, we must, as I shall show in a moment, confirm someone for the vacancy, or the alleged vacancy, perhaps I had better say, to satisfy the question that is now raised.

Mr. DAVIS. Is the nomination of former Senator Pope now pending before the committee?

Mr. NORRIS. I take it that it is. It was sent to the committee last Thursday. The committee has not had a meeting, and has not taken any action on the nomination.

The T. V. A. Board consists of three members. When the President removed A. E. Morgan two were left on the Board. One of them was Mr. Lilienthal, a member of the Board, who I think every one will agree is one of the most competent of men for a position on that Board. He has been a member of the Board from the beginning, through all the litigation and trials and tribulations and during the fighting that has occurred. He was charged with being dishonest, with malfeasance in office, by the Chairman of the Board, A. E. Morgan, who spread all over the country the charge that two members of the Board, men who were handling millions of dollars and employing thousands of men, carrying on a governmental operation of great magnitude, were dishonest public officials. That charge went all over the country.

When the President sought to have Dr. A. E. Morgan give him the evidence on which he made that charge, Dr. Morgan refused to do anything about it. One can have his own idea as to whether he had a right to take that attitude. Personally, I think it was an insult to the President of the United States on the face of it. Dr. Morgan did not give anything in the way of evidence. He did not modify any charge he had made until the congressional committee was appointed, and before that committee he practically apologized.

All this time Mr. Lilienthal had been suffering under the public charge, printed all over the United States, that he was a dishonest public official, was guilty of cheating the Government, was guilty of malfeasance in office. The investigation which proceeded disclosed that Mr. Lilienthal and the other Morgan, H. A. Morgan, were entitled to a clean bill of health. Not a single dishonest act has been proven against them. It will be conceded by men who are honest, and who consider the evidence, that there has not been any evidence of corruption on the part of Mr. Lilienthal or H. A. Morgan. They have not robbed the Government of a penny, they have accounted for every dollar that came into their hands; they have been scrupulously honest. But all the time while these charges were going over the country, while in the examination Lilienthal and H. A. Morgan were subjected to police court treatment on the part of some members of the committee, they had to bear the brunt of this fight.

In addition to that, the T. V. A. had to have a large number of its officials here, and many in Tennessee and in other places, following the investigation. They were called on by members of the committee to produce all kinds of evidence; and properly so. I am not complaining of that; but it was necessary to keep a large number of men available to comply with the requests of the committee members.

It became perfectly apparent that the charges against this man Lilienthal were untrue, but he is a man with a family, with children, who thinks a great deal of his reputation, as we all do of ours, and he does not want it besmirched by false insinuations or false charges. As a result of the charges he practically collapsed; the burden upon his shoulders was too great; he became almost a nervous wreck. His health was seriously affected. He contracted a fever incident to a malady which is not understood by the medical profession.

He was taken to a hospital, but no good resulted from the hospital treatment, because the medical profession does not understand the disease. He suffers from a fever for a few days, then apparently recovers for a few days or a week, and then the fever recurs.

The T. V. A. Board could not act without Mr. Lilienthal; there was not a quorum. Dr. H. A. Morgan, overburdened with the increased labors that fell upon his shoulders, was himself practically sick. He had to take the problems of the Board to a man in the hospital, on a sick bed, and when he could reach him outside, when Mr. Lilienthal would have a day or two of relief, he found him weakened physically by the fever; he found his nerves shattered by the terrible ordeal through which he had gone, making him unfit to transact business.

I remember that Dr. H. A. Morgan came to my office one night, and said he had been taking up some things with Lilienthal, when Lilienthal was up and the fever had subsided, but he said Lilienthal went to pieces, and Dr. Morgan stated to me, "I am afraid to carry on. I am afraid I will be guilty of killing this man if I persist in taking these things to him even at those moments when the fever is not wracking his body."

Mr. Lilienthal must be taken away; he must be relieved of all responsibility, practically, for 2 months and perhaps longer. In what position will that leave this great Tennessee Valley Authority organization, which is doing Government work, handling millions of dollars and employing thousands upon thousands of men? In what position will Mr. Lilienthal be left? If this situation continues, I am afraid it will mean his life.

These facts were presented to the President, and he appointed ex-Senator Pope in the place of Dr. A. E. Morgan. Every Member of the Senate knows Senator Pope personally. No charge has been made against him. His ability and his honesty are unquestioned. I assumed, under those circumstances, that his nomination would be confirmed unanimously and without any delay, but we have been unable even to get the nomination brought before the committee to which it was referred.

Now comes the Senator from New Hampshire, who has often come in the past, to show his hatred, his malice, I will say, against the T. V. A., and he would like to cripple it now by preventing the appointment of a man to the vacant place on the Board so that they could proceed in the ordinary way to transact their business. Does the Senate want to kill the T. V. A.? If it does, all it has to do is to refuse to confirm the appointment of anyone to fill the position on the Board.

Under those circumstances I went to the leader on the Republican side and explained the conditions. He agreed with me that we ought to act at once. I thought that possibly when the nomination came in, unanimous consent could be obtained so that it could be confirmed without reference to a committee, but, after talking with the leader on the Republican side, I agreed with him, when he told me what he knew about it, that the better way would be to let the nomination go to the committee. He said, "We will have a committee meeting at once, have the nomination reported to the Senate, and then if Senators want to oppose on any ground they see fit to suggest, that will be all right; debate will not be limited."

That is the situation in which the nomination is at this time, but before the committee acts, even before the committee meets, comes the voice of the Senator from New Hampshire saying, "There is not any vacancy."

Mr. President, in connection with the Humphrey case, the same argument could have been made as is now being made by the Senator from New Hampshire. The same thing could have been said in connection with the Oregon post-office case, the case in which the Supreme Court held that the President had the right summarily to remove a postmaster. In those cases it could have been said that the proposed action of the Senate might have the effect of influencing the Court. The Senate's action in the Humphrey case did not influence the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court held in that case that the President had no right to remove Mr. Humphrey.

I have no quarrel with the Court; I am not finding fault with it; I am trying to uphold the dignity and the honor of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court is made up of just men. They are going to decide on the record and say whether they will follow the Senate. There is no danger of the Court doing otherwise. The excuse would not be a good one even if there were such danger.

Here we have a great arm of the Government practically paralyzed on account of sickness of one of its directors, and some action ought to be taken. The Senate should confirm the appointment of a director to fill the vacant place on the Board.

Mr. President, I had not intended to discuss this question at this time. I should not have said a word had not the Senator from New Hampshire made the assertion he did in connection with the matter. I really think that what I have said is out of place now, but I felt I ought to say as much as I have said, in view of the statement made by the Senator from New Hampshire.

#### REFERENCE OF NOMINATIONS

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that several nominations have been submitted, and the Chair suggests to the Senator from Kentucky that, as in executive session, those nominations be properly referred to committees.

Mr. BARKLEY. I make the request that the nominations be appropriately referred.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(For nominations this day received see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 42 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 10, 1939, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

*Executive nominations received by the Senate January 9 (legislative day of January 5), 1939*

##### DIRECTOR OF GRAZING

Richard H. Rutledge, of Utah, to be Director of Grazing, vice Farrington R. Carpenter, resigned.

##### FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Henry Ohl, of Wisconsin, to be member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, to fill an unexpired term of 3 years ending July 16, 1941.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1939

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou who art power, truth, and knowledge over all the earth, so enrich us that we shall go on to virtue, to aspiration, and to the utmost endeavor. By faith, hope, and love enable us to hold fast to Thee. O Thou who dost robe Thyself with fadeless light as with a garment, throb through the fevered veins of our times. With the uplifted gaze, with the eyes of the spirit, may we catch a glimpse of the Eternal; let it be the answer to our waiting, doubting hearts. Impress us that our right to be in this Chamber is our absolute fidelity to common duty; herein lie honor and distinction. To this end, our Father of mercy, may we lift up a standard for the people—a standard of brotherhood of man, of civic and religious liberty, of the glory of the excellency of the kingdom of God on earth. In the holy name of Jesus. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 5, 1939, was read and approved.

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Hess, one of his secretaries.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

## Senate Resolution 35

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. ROBERT L. BACON, late a Representative from the State of New York.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative the Senate do now take a recess until 12 o'clock meridian Monday next.

## Senate Resolution 36

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. JOHN J. BOYLAN, late a Representative from the State of New York.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative the Senate do now take a recess until 12 o'clock meridian Monday next.

## Senate Resolution 37

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. STEPHEN W. GAMBRILL, late a Representative from the State of Maryland.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative the Senate do now take a recess until 12 o'clock meridian Monday next.

## Senate Resolution 38

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. ALLARD H. GASQUE, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative the Senate do now take a recess until 12 o'clock meridian Monday next.

The message also announced that Mr. CLARK of Idaho had been appointed as a member of the Joint Committee on Forestry on the part of the Senate, vice Mr. James P. Pope, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 31, Seventy-fifth Congress, first session.

The message also announced that Mr. MEAD, of New York, had been appointed as a member of the Special Joint Congressional Committee to Investigate the Tennessee Valley Authority on the part of the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of service of Hon. Fred H. Brown, former Senator from the State of New Hampshire.

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. GIBSON members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of February 16, 1889, as amended by the act of March 2, 1895, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the executive departments," for the disposition of executive papers in the following Department and agencies:

1. Department of the Interior.
2. United States Civil Service Commission.
3. Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
4. Federal Housing Administration.
5. Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.
6. The Panama Canal.
7. United States Maritime Commission.

## SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

Mr. WILLIAM P. COLE, Jr., a Member-elect from the State of Maryland, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

## MINNIE IDA BAXTER

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution which I send to the desk and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

## House Resolution 30

*Resolved*, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House to Minnie Ida Baxter, widow of Percy M. Baxter, late an employee of the House, an amount equal to 6 months' salary compensation, and an additional amount not to exceed \$250, to defray funeral expenses of the said Percy M. Baxter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

## REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH B. SHANNON

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., January 6, 1939.

HON. WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD,

Speaker, House of Representatives, United States,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with your designation of me, pursuant to House Resolution 34, Seventy-sixth Congress, adopted by the House of Representatives, to administer the oath of office to Representative-elect JOSEPH B. SHANNON, of the Fifth District of Missouri, I have the honor to report that on the 6th day of January 1939, at the city of Kansas City, State of Missouri, I administered the oath of office to Mr. SHANNON, form prescribed by section 1757 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the form of oath administered to Members of the House of Representatives, to which Mr. SHANNON subscribed.

I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,

ALLEN C. SOUTHERN,  
Judge of the Circuit Court of  
Jackson County, Mo., Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

## House Resolution 40

Whereas JOSEPH B. SHANNON, a Representative from the State of Missouri, from the Fifth District thereof, has been unable because of sickness in his family to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of this House, but has sworn to and subscribed to the oath of office before the Honorable Allen C. Southern, judge of the Circuit Court of Jackson County, Mo., authorized by resolution of this House to administer the oath, and the said oath of office has been presented in his behalf to the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the said oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said JOSEPH B. SHANNON as a Member of this House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

## REPRESENTATIVE EDWARD W. CURLEY

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

JANUARY 7, 1939.

HON. WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD,

Speaker, House of Representatives, United States,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with your designation of me, pursuant to House Resolution 31, Seventy-sixth Congress, adopted by the House of Representatives, to administer the oath of office to Representative-elect EDWARD W. CURLEY, of the Twenty-second District of New York, I have the honor to report that on the 7th day of January 1939, at the city of New York, State of New York, I administered the oath of office to Mr. CURLEY, form prescribed by section 1757 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the form of oath administered to Members of the House of Representatives, to which Mr. CURLEY subscribed.

I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,

JOHN E. MCGEEHAN,  
Justice of the Supreme Court, State of New York.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

## House Resolution 41

Whereas EDWARD W. CURLEY, a Representative from the State of New York, from the Twenty-second District thereof, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of this House, but has sworn to and subscribed to the oath of office before the Honorable John E. McGeehan, justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, authorized by resolution of this House

to administer the oath, and the said oath of office has been presented in his behalf to the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the said oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said EDWARD W. CURELY as a Member of this House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

REPRESENTATIVE EDWARD W. CURELY

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following communication:

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 5, 1939.

HON. W. B. BANKHEAD,

*Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In accordance with your designation of me, pursuant to House Resolution 15, Seventy-sixth Congress, adopted by the House of Representatives, to administer the oath of office to Representative-elect EDWARD W. CURELY, of the Fourth District of Kentucky, I have the honor to report that on the 5th day of January 1939, at the city of Louisville, State of Kentucky, I administered the oath of office to Mr. CURELY, as follows:

"Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter? So help you God."

Being the form prescribed by section 1757 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the form of oath administered to Members of the House of Representatives, to which Mr. CURELY subscribed.

I have the honor to be,  
Yours respectfully,

ELWOOD HAMILTON,  
*Judge, United States Circuit Court of Appeals  
for the Sixth Circuit, Louisville, Ky.*

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 42), which I have sent to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 42

Whereas EDWARD W. CURELY, a Representative from the State of Kentucky, from the Fourth District thereof, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of this House, but has sworn to and subscribed to the oath of office before the Honorable Elwood Hamilton, judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Louisville, Ky., authorized by resolution of this House to administer the oath, and the said oath of office has been presented in his behalf to the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the said oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said EDWARD W. CURELY as a Member of this House.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, following the special orders already entered, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON] be allowed to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] be allowed to extend his own remarks by printing a speech he made over the radio.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 43), which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 43

*Resolved*, That the following Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the Standing Committee of the House of Representatives on Ways and Means: Paul H. Maloney, Louisiana; Patrick J. Boland, Pennsylvania; Milton H. West, Texas; Raymond S. McKeough, Illinois.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and include therein a letter written by the late beloved President Roosevelt to Mr. Felix Frankfurter in 1917.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks by printing a speech delivered on Jackson Day by President Roosevelt.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD by having printed therein the remarks of the Speaker of the House at the Jackson Day dinner in Washington on Saturday night last. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend and include therein my own remarks which were made by me on Thursday last as the first of a series of "Current Questions Before the House" over the Columbia Broadcasting System which will be heard every week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on today at the conclusion of the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH], I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have permission to speak on Wednesday for 15 minutes. No one is in between, and I ask unanimous consent to have that time extended 10 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent that on Wednesday after the reading of the Journal and the consideration of any legislative matters he may be permitted to address the House for 25 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, following the remarks of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. EATON], I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes on the question of sugar and reciprocal trade agreements in Cuba.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under special order of the House heretofore made, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] is recognized for 15 minutes.

THE FISCAL SITUATION

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, at this time I want to wish you all a very pleasant 1939. [Applause.]

To the new Members who are assembled here for the second week in the Congress of the United States, we give you a hearty welcome.

It is certainly a pleasure for me to come before the House today for the first time during the Seventy-sixth Congress,

and to try in some way to help solve some of the problems we have confronting us during this session of the Congress. We have a grave responsibility.

I was very much interested in listening to the President's report on the state of the Nation on January 4. Almost the first paragraph that was discussed in that address was the fact that we must prepare for war.

When a nation starts preparations for war on a large scale it generally gets into war. We, as Members of Congress, must be very, very careful that we do not permit the President of the United States to get us into that position, because I firmly believe that if it would require a war in order for him to cover up some of the misdoings of his administration, we will go to war. I am against it in every way I can possibly be. A sacred trust is imposed upon the Members of Congress to see to it that no one, no committee, or no bureaucrat should try in any way to get us into a position where we must fight the battles of some foreign country. It seems to me that if we as a nation would look after and take care of our own people, we have a job to do that should be uppermost in the minds of all the Members of Congress. A great responsibility for you and me. We must have Members who think; not rubber-stamp Congressmen.

Then, I was very much interested in listening to the President's address on the Budget for 1940. That is a question that ought to be very near and dear to the hearts of all the Members of Congress, and more so especially to the people back home who pay the taxes, to the wage earners, to the man who wants a job; to all of us Americans who believe in happiness, who believe in our country, who believe in our Constitution, and who believe in our form of government.

I cannot help my thoughts turning to the promises made by the Democratic Party now in power in the 1932 platform. Let me read from it:

We advocate an immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus, and eliminating extravagances to accomplish the saving of not less than 25 percent in the cost of the Federal Government.

This quotation is from the Democratic platform of 1932, to which Mr. Roosevelt subscribed 100 percent. We find Mr. Roosevelt in 1934 standing here speaking to you of a balanced Budget. In 1935 he came to the Congress and reiterated the statement that we would have a balanced Budget in 1936. In 1937 he at first talked about a balanced Budget but then decided that he would not balance it, so he asked for several billions of dollars to carry on. He was so far off balance in 1937 that he lost his balance. He has been out of balance ever since he has assumed public office. Last year he did not talk about a balanced Budget, because he knew he could not do it; he knew it was beyond his ability, beyond his desire to meet the situation. Now he says we will get a balanced Budget only when we get a national income of \$80,000,000,000.

Let me call your attention to one further statement of Mr. Roosevelt about squandering money and spending. In speaking of the Hoover administration he said that the Hoover spending was at the most reckless and extravagant pace he had been able to discover in the statistical records of any peacetime government anywhere at any time. Those were Mr. Roosevelt's words on October 19, 1932.

In his acceptance speech on July 2, 1932, he stated:

I propose to you, my friends, that the Government be made solvent and that the example be set by the President of the United States.

When he made that statement, it was something that the American people looked forward to, it was something that they really expected, because of the promises made in the Democratic platform, and because the people of this country thought he would carry it out. Has he done it? No, never. He, I think, has forgotten his promises entirely.

I want to make clear and plain once and for all that so far as the President of the United States is concerned I hold no animosity or ill will toward him as an individual, but I certainly do object to the things that he has been doing after the promises he made to the American people that he

would do otherwise. It is not fair, it is not just, nor is it honest. You men know that if a man tells you he is going to do a certain thing you expect him to be as good as his word, especially after he has made the promise three, four, five, or six times. When he still fails you just lose faith in him, and that is the position I have reached so far as thinking that Mr. Roosevelt will ever be able to handle the finances of this country to the advantage and to the safety of the American people.

I say to you that a man who has never been able to control his own finances, or handle any business of his own; a man who has never met a pay roll in industry, a man who has never given employment to individuals, or been able to handle men is unable to handle the financial situation of this Government, and the burden of operating this Government is going to devolve on this Congress. What has happened in the past 3 or 4 years? Government finances have been getting worse all the time. Every Member of Congress realizes that last year we were promised a balanced Budget by the President but that balance was exceeded by a billion and a half. We are going from bad to worse.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I will in a few moments.

Let me read to you a statement contained in the message of the President read to you last Thursday by the Clerk of the House. The President said that he expected expenditures for this year which will end on June 30, to be \$9,492,000,000 and our receipts to be \$5,520,000,000, or that we would be in the red \$3,972,000,000. Think of that, men! Three billion nine hundred and seventy-two million dollars in the red!

What is our condition so far as it is revealed by the Treasury statement of January 3? Let us see how fast we are arriving at the condition of unbalance the President indicated, and remember also in this connection that last year his estimate of the national deficit was increased in each of his three different messages. He is not able to fathom the situation; it is beyond his ability. The Treasury statement of January 3 discloses that since July 1, 1938, he has expended \$1,678,000,000 more than he has taken in. This shows that the deficit will be about \$4,000,000,000 by the 30th of June next. A horrible situation. Our national debt will be about forty-two billion by the end of this year.

I ask you Members now that old familiar question: Where are you going to get the money? That is the question you will have to consider. If you do not, you are going to see one of the greatest financial wrecks that has happened in the history of the world. America broke, America ruined, America sunk. The country is in such condition that it cannot stand it. This cannot continue indefinitely. It must stop, and stop very shortly.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. Yes; I yield to my colleague from North Carolina, one of the best parliamentarians that ever sat in the House of Representatives.

Mr. WARREN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania understands, of course, that Congress appropriates this money through appropriation bills, and that at the last session we had 10 large appropriation bills. I find that the gentleman from Pennsylvania voted for 8 of these 10 bills, or at least made no protest against 8 of them.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman from North Carolina cannot show me where I voted for those particular bills, nor where I advocated the expenditure of the funds which have been spent during the last 4 or 5 years.

Mr. WARREN. The gentleman voted against only two appropriation bills.

Mr. RICH. The RECORD will not disclose that fact nor will the committee hearings disclose approval on my part of such enormous expenditures. If the gentleman finds in the RECORD facts to substantiate his statements, let him put them in the RECORD, but not on my time.

Mr. WARREN. I shall do it.

Mr. KNUTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. KNUTSON. At this juncture I think the RECORD should show that the gentleman from Pennsylvania has been one of the most active opponents of all this needless, wasteful spending.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I cannot yield any further.

Mr. Speaker, may I call the attention of the House to the fact that we are getting ready for appropriations for 1940. The President, continuing in his Budget message, stated that he wants to spend \$8,995,000,000. He stated further that our receipts for next year will only be \$5,669,000,000. In other words, next year he figures that he wants to spend \$3,326,000,000 more than we will receive. Mr. Speaker, if the Members of Congress permit any such spending as that every one of them ought to be driven out of the House of Representatives for voting for such ruthless expenditures as that.

We have to stop the spending of that gentleman in the White House, because, as I said before, he does not know any better. The responsibility is yours. Stop it before it is too late.

Mr. HOUSTON. Will the gentleman yield for a friendly question?

Mr. RICH. I decline to yield.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Roosevelt is going to ask the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill which would authorize increasing our national debt from a maximum of \$45,000,000,000 to \$80,000,000,000. If such a bill as that is passed by the Members of this Congress something ought to happen to each one of them in the next election. He should not be sent back here. You should not tolerate any such thing as that. Tell him now such a bill shall not pass as long as he is in the White House.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. How do you expect the present administration to get out of the habit of spending when they feed on \$100-a-plate dinners, all in violation of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, shaking down the Government employees?

Mr. RICH. I may say to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. SCHAFER]; there will be someone else speak about that \$100-a-plate dinner. It is a shame when so many poor people want soup or a sandwich or coffee.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. For a question. Make it snappy.

Mr. THOMAS F. FORD. The gentleman objects to an unbalanced Budget. Would he sooner have the Budget balanced or see ten or fifteen million people starve?

Mr. RICH. I will answer that question.

Mr. KNUTSON. Why not put them to work?

Mr. RICH. If we will start to economize we will instill some confidence in the business people back home—a million of them who want to go ahead and do things. There is at the present time frozen capital and frozen industry. They are willing to go ahead just as soon as there is a ray of hope from this administration. They will put 500 to work in industry or agriculture while we put 1 on the Government pay roll.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to continue for an additional 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, if we restore confidence in the businessmen of the Nation, we will do more to put men to work than anything else we can do. They will be put to work in industry and will be taken off the pay rolls of the Government, the P. W. A., and these other governmental agencies that have been set up by this administration. You promised this administration would not put the Government in business, but you have violated that promise more than all the administrations in our history put together.

Mr. Speaker, we should take the Government out of business. If the Members have any intelligence at all, they ought to realize that when the businessmen of this country want to quit, the only thing to do is restore confidence, and that is the greatest aid you can give toward putting these 12,000,000 men back to work. There is not anything in this country that will do more good, and we should realize the situation that confronts this Nation so far as industry and frozen capital are concerned. Only confidence in the Government will do it; men working together will do the trick.

We should have a happy, contented people in this country, and that is the greatest problem of the age. Men should be entitled to go to their work in the morning and work 8 hours a day in order to earn money so that they may enjoy the pleasures and happiness that go with honest labor.

Mr. Speaker, I have come to the point where I am tired of seeing men on W. P. A. work leaning on shovels. They are only on jobs that have been created for the purpose of permitting these men to draw their pay. It is not right. It is not honest. It is not just for this Congress to permit that to go on any longer. Of course, we want to take care of the needy, but we must do it in a sensible, businesslike way. We must put relief back in the States and the local communities, where it will be handled to a greater satisfaction than any Congress or bureaucrat can administer it here in Washington.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I am very much interested in what the gentleman is saying. I also have a lot of faith in him. Is it possible, living in the machine age that we are living in, for private industry to absorb the unemployed that exists in this country today?

Mr. RICH. That is a mighty fine question. May I say if we are not going to be able to find employment in industry in the machine age, then we ought to regulate mass production in industry until we can give the men actual employment. We can do that by the regulation of improvements until we absorb these unemployed people and put them back to work. But under present conditions we are paying people in various districts \$125 a month for not working. We are unable to get men to work, and the unemployed are unable to work because they can get more on relief. When people who are on relief cannot stop and take a day's work because they may not be able to get back on relief we are encouraging shiftlessness. We are not encouraging thrift thereby. We are not encouraging anyone to do those things which will make them better people, happier and more contented.

We need jobs for all. It will require thoughtful men and considerate, intelligent Members of Congress to solve the problem. Will we act as honest, conscientious Americans? I hope so. Let us lay politics aside, use our God-given faculties, our intelligence, and we will find work for the unemployed, we will stop class hatred, we will restore confidence, we will preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution and our American liberty and independence.

[Here the gavel fell.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday next, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's table, and following special orders already entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes on the responsibility of the Republican Party in this Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes at this juncture.

The SPEAKER. The Chair may state to the gentleman from Minnesota that the House has already agreed to permit the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] to address the House for 15 minutes at this time.

Mr. KNUTSON. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to address the House for 10 or 15 minutes at the conclusion of the special orders already made.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman please indicate how much time is desired?

Mr. KNUTSON. Twenty minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota asks unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the address of the gentleman from California he may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein the President's Jackson Day speech, the guest list for that \$100-a-plate dinner, and certain extracts from the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

The SPEAKER. The Chair calls the attention of the gentleman to the fact that permission has already been given to place in the Record the address of the President.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my request as far as the address of the President is concerned, but I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein the guest list for the Jackson Day \$100-a-plate dinner, together with certain extracts from the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

Mr. KNUTSON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Wisconsin if that was the dinner where the guests ate off gold plates?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. That was a shake-down dinner in violation of the Corrupt Practices Act, which, I may say, is intended to prevent political contributions by Government employees.

Mr. KNUTSON. We all know that.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. It is on a par with the \$250 shake-down books.

Mr. SCHULTE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, there is enough comedy in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD already, and for that reason I object to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin.

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is loath to put that request. A special order has already been made giving the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] permission to address the House at this time, so, except with the permission of the gentleman from California, the Chair will not submit at this time the request of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after that special order and after the gentleman from Minnesota has addressed the House I may be permitted to address the House for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that at the conclusion of any special orders already made he may be permitted to address the House for 2 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] is recognized for 15 minutes.

#### THE IMMEDIATE TASK OF DEFENDING DEMOCRACY

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I should like to say that I was one of those who attended the Jackson Day dinner, and that though it was plenty hard to find the money, I paid for my ticket freely because I believe in the Democratic Party, because I wanted to hear the President's speech, and because I vastly prefer to see our party raise its money by contributions of that kind rather than in the ways to which the opposition party sometimes resorts. [Applause.] We do not have access to some of the sources of revenue they do.

#### THE REAL DIVISION

The difference between us in this House, as elsewhere among people in the world, is basically not so much a difference in party name or affiliation, although it follows fairly well those lines. On the one hand, we find those people who see in the problems of life and government the task of protecting and preserving as best we can the simple, fundamental rights of humanity generally, such as the fundamental right to life, freedom, work, and opportunity. [Applause.]

On the other hand we find those who, with however good intentions or sincerity—and I question neither—will see in the problem of life and government the task primarily of protecting and preserving special rights and particular privileges belonging to small groups of people but utterly beyond the reach of the rank and file of men.

To the first group of these people must belong those who would support the present administration of President Roosevelt, because it is from that point of view that the major policies of his administration have taken birth.

#### FOR DEMOCRACY—NO PROVISOS

The gentleman from Pennsylvania mentioned certain things which had been set forth by the President in prior speeches and in other ways. One evident intention of any earnest man in public office is to see the Budget of the Nation balanced. The evident intention of every earnest person in public office is to see no unnecessary Government expenditure made. However, there are certain other things that have been said by the President and certain other things which I say today on my own account that are still more fundamental. It is something basic for him to say or for me to say that we are for keeping democracy in America against any sort of difficulty or danger which may threaten it. When I say that I mean I am against any sort of dictatorship of whatever type. I mean I am for the protection forever of religious and personal liberty. I mean I am for equality of opportunity; and I mean I am for the preservation of as large an amount of freedom and economic enterprise as can possibly be preserved consistent with the accomplishment of the other three or more fundamental purposes which I have mentioned in this sentence.

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. In just a moment, I shall be pleased to yield.

I am, in short, for the protection of the soul of the real America, a soul that was born and nurtured in a day when every man was his own economic master, because there was land enough for all. And I am for keeping our freedom, democracy, and equality, no matter what we have to do to accomplish it. I am not for freedom, democracy, and equality with any proviso whatsoever. I am not for these things provided I do not have to pay taxes to preserve them; I am not for them provided my defense of them does not involve any interference with financial or industrial monopoly; I am not just for them provided the Government can be kept out of the field of public-works employment. I am for a real American democracy without any proviso whatsoever, and I feel sure I know what we have to do to keep it. [Applause.]

It is already clear to me that during this session of Congress there is going to be considerable oratory, and that from the Republican side there is going to come a good deal of gleeful, optimistic oratory, and that there will be speeches made pointing out the fallacies of the New Deal and other progressive measures.

This, of course, is as it should be. I may say, however, that I surmise that in addition to that there will be speeches made, addressed to the Democratic side, in which sympathy will be expressed for some of us on the Democratic side, and I do not quite understand that. After all, there was a smaller loss suffered by the Democratic membership in the last election than has been true in any midterm election in the second term of a President for over 100 years. There is still a Democratic majority of nearly 100 Members; and so far as I am concerned, I want to assure everyone that there is not any use to feel sorry for me, for I believe the greatest thing in

the world is to give one's self wholeheartedly to a cause in which he believes.

#### WHAT IS RIGHT REMAINS RIGHT

The winds of political fortune blow candidates in and out of office, but never do they blow hard enough to make things that once were right become wrong. And so the things for which some of us fought here in the last session of Congress are things for which we intend to go right on fighting—not because we believe they are necessarily politically expedient, not because they are sure to get us reelected but just because we believe they are right and just and fair and because we are convinced they constitute the only available means of forever protecting and defending the freedom and democracy of our country.

#### WHAT PROGRAM IS OFFERED?

Now, I want to ask a question. I want to ask what the opposition offers by way of a program to replace the one now in effect. What would they do if by some peculiar turn of circumstances it were no longer possible in 1940 for them to enjoy the intellectual luxury of being responsible for nothing that is done and being able to criticize practically everything?

One of two answers is usually given to such a question. One is that they would "free business" by reducing taxes of practically every sort and repealing certain regulatory laws, and the other answer is that they believe the New Deal laws are good and should be kept, but that they should be administered by Republicans.

In the case of the second answer I must say, as a Democrat and supporter of the New Deal, that we appreciate the compliment and that I hardly think the American people will be inspired by an appeal to them to turn out the Democrats who passed the laws so the Republicans, most of whom voted against them, can have a chance to obtain political power and preferment on the basis of the very program they opposed.

The first answer—the "free business" or laissez-faire answer—deserves more consideration, because it involves a whole philosophy of government and the social order to which attention should be given whether one agrees with it or not.

I may say at this point that if I could be persuaded that I am all wrong in my economic views and that laissez-faire would work and that it was the answer to all our problems, I feel sure I would be man enough to say I had been wrong and to advocate the thing which was best for my country. I am not so persuaded, and I am not so persuaded because I have read the record of the economic history of the country for the last 100 years.

#### LAISSEZ-FAIRE JUST WILL NOT WORK

When it is proposed that we should completely turn the matter back to the free exercise of private finance and industry in America, I would point out to you that in all of the years of the 1920's that policy was followed clear through the whole time, and the result was the collapse of 1929; and I would point out to you further that in 1937, when we came here to consider the business of this Government the very same arguments were made as are being made now about the appropriation to provide work for the unemployed; and we were told that if we would drastically reduce those appropriations business would reabsorb and take back the people that were laid off by W. P. A. It was argued then, as it is being argued now, that it would be good for business to leave it more nearly alone and reduce public employment of the unemployed. It was said that business was ready to "go it alone" and make up for the slack in employment caused by the W. P. A. lay-offs.

#### DO NOT REPEAT MISTAKE OF 1937

The plain fact is that that did not happen, and I myself spoke here and warned the House that if that action were taken, and the appropriation cut, the result would be that we would be preparing for another depression in business, and the result has been as I stated at that time. I have advocated for a long time a straight-out program of public

works based on work rather than on relief, and where the certifying agency will be the employment service and not a relief agency. But I appealed in 1937, and I appeal again today, that the way to cure anything you have to criticize is not by throwing a million people out on the streets, to go on direct relief, but it is to work on a constructive legislative program for public-works employment and see if Congress cannot work out a better way to get at this problem. For my part I rejoice in the clarity and wisdom of the President's message in which he asks us to appropriate \$875,000,000 to protect people from being made unemployed in larger numbers, and thus protect the increase in business, and I appeal to you not to cut the ground from under this improvement in business now taking place by throwing these people out on the streets.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The gentleman is speaking in favor of the \$875,000,000 appropriation.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think that is by no means too much.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The W. P. A. figures show around 3,000,000 people employed. Mr. John L. Lewis, who is high in the gentleman's administration, a few months ago claimed there were 12,500,000 people out of work.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That is probably right.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Does the gentleman propose to favor those people in the numbers between 3,000,000 and 12,500,000?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The W. P. A. has never employed all of the unemployed. That is one of the difficulties of the program, and it is one of the difficulties because of the fact that the Congress has never been ready to appropriate enough funds to meet the real needs. It is true that we are hopeful that by the employment of even a portion of these people we will be able to put into circulation enough additional purchasing power to stimulate business to the point where it will absorb others on account of the expansion of consumer demand. I do not think that is the ultimate answer. I think there are other things that have to be done before we will answer this economic problem of America, and I am for going to work on them. But I say in the meantime this Congress has no right to take out on the unemployed people its political prejudices or the feelings that it may have toward individuals in the one party or another.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Yes.

Mr. RICH. Does the gentleman believe that the relief that is being administered now is being administered in a wise, just, and judicial manner?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I wonder if anybody could undertake the task of employing the people industry did not want to hire, employ between two and three million people over a 3-year period, sometimes have to fire 800,000 of them at a time when Congress instructed that it be done, and rehire large numbers quickly at other times—under those circumstances I doubt that anybody could do a much better job than has been done. I know that there have been difficulties, and my own observation is that most of the political difficulty was due to local pressure. That is what I believe and what I have seen, and I am sincere about the matter.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I would like to finish my address, though I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I think I followed the gentleman correctly in his argument, and may I submit this question: The gentleman takes the position that sometimes on this side, the Republican, it has been said that if appropriations were discontinued business would absorb the unemployed.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. So I understood. If I was mistaken, I am sorry.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Is the gentleman acquainted with the fact that members of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System within the last few days have stated em-

phatically in public addresses that these appropriations and this made-work program is not the answer to unemployment and the revival of business. Is the gentleman familiar with that fact?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am not familiar with the fact. I understood that Mr. Eccles sometime ago—

Mr. CRAWFORD. I call the attention of the gentleman to the statement of Chairman Eccles on December 1 at New York and of Chester Davis at New Orleans December 14 and at Memphis December 15, and I suggest that that be looked into, because we will have more to say about it.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am familiar with the speech that the gentleman has in mind. I have not said that I believed that the ultimate answer to America's program has been made in a program of public work for the unemployed, but I do say that as a matter of fundamental economic justice in this hour, and because more fundamental measures would be more bitterly opposed, it is the best program that we have.

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN). The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 5 minutes more.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SIROVICH. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that in 1930 when the Republican Party was in power and Mr. Hoover was President of the United States, 20,000,000 men and women were unemployed, and the sublime principle that the Republican Party promulgated for the treatment of the 20,000,000 unemployed, through President Herbert Hoover, was to sell apples, through getting free licenses in various cities of the country, and have those that are employed divide their employment with those unemployed.

I am fully convinced that the W. P. A. is doing fine, constructive work in comparison to what the Republicans had to offer in 1930.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. I refuse to yield further.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I refuse to yield further.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The Republican Party was not in power at that time.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. As I recall it, my colleague the gentleman from New York, Dr. SIROVICH, is correct in his statement that the Republican Party was in power in 1930. When the vote was canvassed immediately after the 1930 elections, both House and Senate were Republican. The House, however, was Republican by only a few votes. Had President Hoover called a special session immediately after the 1930 elections to consider the problem of unemployment, the House would have been under the control of the Republicans. However, during the 12 months that elapsed between the election in the fall of 1930 and the organization of the House in December 1931, a number of Republican Members passed away. The people of the Nation, apparently increasingly dissatisfied with the laissez-faire policy of the Republican administration, elected Democrats in, I believe, every case to take their places, thus giving Democratic control in the House.

#### MORE PROGRESS, NOT LESS, REQUIRED

I am thoroughly convinced that to return to the policies and methods pursued during the 1920's is just as certain to lead to another 1929 crash as the sun is to rise tomorrow. I am equally certain that an honest appraisal of the present situation will lead any careful student to two conclusions: The first is that the solution to our economic problem of poverty and insecurity in a world of possible plenty and brotherhood lies ahead in more progressive legislation than we have yet had, rather than in less progressive legislation.

The solution lies in better protection of farm prices, a better system of retirement pensions for the aged such as the General Welfare Act would give, a more scientific control of money and credit, a more effective program of public works, and a more direct effort to bring about full production. The solution does not lie in popper protection for the farmer, nor in a worse system of old-age pensions, nor in a less effective control of money and credit, nor in no effort at all to bring about full production. Nor does the solution lie in no public-works program at all and throwing our unemployed people back on to some sort of miserable, degrading, debilitating charity program.

In short, I believe, and I think some of the campaign promises of successful Republican candidates bear this out, that the protection of our American democracy lies in more New Deal, not in less. I agree, too, it lies in improvement of existing law, in congressional action to take advantage to the full of the experience that has been had with some new legislative enactments that have been passed in recent years.

So the second conclusion to which I believe any honest appraisal of the present situation must lead is that, since in any democracy we cannot move forward more rapidly than the people want us to go, therefore we find ourselves obliged to depend at the moment, not on completely satisfying solutions, but on measures which will best preserve the structures, institutions, and values of American life while we are in process of working out those solutions.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In this connection, let us consider the President's great message and its implications. I have heard that message criticized because it "did not go to the root of things," because it "dealt in generalities," because it did not propose a balanced Budget. But what else did you want beyond a statement as to how, in this year and in this period, America can keep the flag of democracy aloft? That is what he gave you in one of the greatest state papers that this Nation has ever heard.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I would rather not, please. I only have a few moments.

In this Congress already we have heard about appropriations for W. P. A. I have already pointed out what I said in 1937 and what happened in 1937 and 1938. I urge that full appropriation be made of at least the amount the President asked for, and then that we go to work on a constructive bill to straighten out this public-works program if you believe it can be improved.

#### WHAT THE UNBALANCED BUDGET REALLY MEANS

Now, about the Budget. I wonder whether the opposition party really wants the Budget balanced. My own choice of a way to obtain the necessary expansion of money in circulation and industrial activity, which I know we must have in America—my own choice of a way to obtain that would be not by the issuance of bonds to increase the debt, but by having this Congress take back to itself the right to coin money and to regulate its value; by having Congress set up one monetary authority with adequate powers and under careful instructions from the Congress, and by directing this monetary authority to bring about such an expansion of active money or demand deposits in the Nation as will be scientifically calculated to correspond to our capacity to produce wealth. Such action as this might enable us to balance the Budget without killing business.

Again, we all know that business people all over the Nation would like to increase their production. We know many of them are afraid to do so for fear that production cannot be sold. And we know some of them cannot do so because they cannot obtain capital and credit for the purpose. We could provide a program of coordinated increase of production with adequate protection for all who engage in it. And thus by increase in real wealth and income our Budget would come into balance.

Unless you stand ready to take such action as this which I have suggested, you can obtain expansion at present in

only one way. That way is by having your Government buy into circulation with its bonds an additional amount of bank credit. That means an addition to national debt and an unbalanced Budget. When you criticize this method you ask either for another collapse of business or else for sound monetary reform and definite action to bring about an industrial expansion.

#### GOVERNMENT INVESTMENT AND PROPER ACCOUNTING

Certainly we all regard it as proper for a corporation to segregate its current expenses from its capital outlay, but when the President suggests that Government follow the lead of business in this matter a loud outcry is raised against his proposal.

I cannot find a single sound argument against allowing the Government of our Nation to use the same accounting methods that our businesses themselves employ.

I call no names and fix no blame on either individuals, groups, or parties. I give to every man, who sincerely loves America for what she is and for what she may become, full credit for as much love of country as I possess, whether he agree with me or not.

#### NO SPECIAL PRIVILEGE ASKED FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

And I ask no special privileges for the Government of my country. All I do ask is the same privileges for that Government, as it attempts to act in the public interest, as are claimed for private interests as they act for themselves. I ask that government have the same right to employ its unemployed citizens to promote public welfare as our manufacturers have to employ workers for private profit. I ask that government have at least the same right to use the credit of the Nation as the banks now enjoy of creating and lending it. And I ask that government be allowed to indicate its assets on its books, the same as is done by every private corporation.

Now, today, we are confronted not with a choice between one perfect solution or another. I presume not even the most cocksure member of the minority will contend that if he could rule out all our legislation, repeal all the New Deal laws and taxes, anything like all the unemployed people would go back to work. Everyone admits that our present order cannot at best reemploy more than perhaps a third of them without some sort of governmental action to supplement the best private business can do. And so, at this moment, while conditions are improving and on the mend, the immediate question is whether we will do again what we did in 1937 and throw out of work several hundred thousand now dependent utterly on a \$55 monthly wage on W. P. A., or whether, while we are working out a better way, we will protect not only their right to a job but also the rising tide of better times by keeping these people at work. Let me urge the "defenders of business" not to strike at that very business through the basic customers it has.

#### FUTURE OF AMERICA—AND BASIC JUSTICE

Furthermore, the future of America may well depend upon our action, for let no one deceive himself. The ultimate defense of democracy—or perhaps I should say its foundation—is to be found in the security of the people in the opportunity to work and earn a living. Somehow or other that opportunity must be kept present. Idleness and a dole and dependence on local charity have caused the downfall of nations. Work for the unemployed or for anyone else has never done so.

Let no one deceive himself. For better or for worse, we are one nation and one people, bound together today as never before by ties of economic and social interdependence. Four-fifths of the people of this Nation can never move forward to a new prosperity if they neglect and try to abandon the other one-fifth. There is a divine justice about things, a form and purpose to the universe, which will forever bring retribution on such an attempt. We must move forward together, taking with us those now unemployed and in distress, or we shall never move forward at all, to that better day for which every true American hopes, and works, and tries to build.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Under special order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MAPES] to make a unanimous-consent request.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MAPES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address delivered over radio station WJAG, Norfolk, Nebr., containing a eulogy on our colleague the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON].

#### THE FEDERAL DEFICIT

Mr. KNUTSON. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I am taking the floor today for the purpose of expressing my regret at being unable to accept an invitation to attend a Jackson Day dinner held on Saturday evening out in Minnesota. Compared to the dinner that the Jacksonians held in Washington, it was rather an attractive affair, because it only cost \$25 a plate. Payments had been arranged on very attractive terms. Under one plan one could pay as little as \$10 down and so much a month for so many months. Under another plan, \$15 cash and the balance over a convenient term of months, so you can see the deferred-payment plan has now been approved and adopted by the party in power to meet the needs of the times.

I appreciate very much that invitation, and I presume that had it not been for the fact we are enjoying an era of so-called New Deal prosperity, I might have been able to go out there and visit with old friends. I do not suppose that the menu that our folks out in Minnesota had was quite as elaborate as the one provided at the Mayflower Hotel the same evening, which must have been quite an affair.

I noticed in yesterday morning's Washington Herald an illustration depicting the Postmaster General as showing the gentleman sitting next to him a gold plate from which they fed. Shades of Thomas Jefferson! Think of it! So-called Democrats eating off gold plate. I am wondering whether some of the gold that was taken away from us several years ago—I say "from us"—not from me because I did not have any, but from those who had—I am wondering what percentage of that gold was melted down and transformed into plates on which those who believe in the simple life and in the teachings of Andrew Jackson might dine. I guess it was quite an affair down at the Mayflower.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. Not at this point. [Laughter.]

Mr. SABATH. For only a short inquiry?

Mr. KNUTSON. Not at this point.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield on the gold proposition?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Minnesota declines to yield.

Mr. KNUTSON. This is the \$100 gold-plate menu:

Russian caviar.  
Canape of anchovy and  
Devised egg  
Green turtle soup with sherry—

[Laughter.]

Hearts of celery  
Pecans  
Queen and ripe olives  
Butter crust  
Broiled rock bass, with grilled tomato and eggplant  
Graves Rosechatel, vintage of 1829—

No, I guess that must be 1929—

Filet mignon with fresh mushrooms, Bordelaise  
New peas—

I did not know we have new peas on the market as yet [laughter] but there is little going on, on the market or

otherwise, that the New Deal does not know about. Let us see—

New brown potatoes—

This must have been a New Deal dinner. [Laughter.]

New brown potatoes, St. Julien—

You are taking the church in now. [Laughter.]

No; I guess that must be something else, because it says 1933. Certainly they would not be eating potatoes of 1933 vintage.

Mixed fresh vegetable salad with cheese wafers.

Nougat ice cream and pineapple granite.

Chocolate leaves.

Demitasse.

Mr. HOUSTON. No spinach?

Mr. KNUTSON. They should have had spinach, but they probably had extract of spinach upstairs. [Laughter.]

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield now after that great speech?

Mr. KNUTSON. I am delighted to yield to the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee.

Mr. SABATH. I wish to suggest that I am satisfied that if the gentleman had been present he would not have regretted paying the \$100 to listen to the wonderful addresses of the President and the Speaker of the House. Those addresses in themselves were worth the price, regardless of the meal.

Mr. KNUTSON. Well, I would give \$100 to hear the Speaker of the House. [Laughter.]

It seems that they had a seance down at the White House the other night when the President communed with the spirit of Andrew Jackson. He, however, is not the first President in recent years to have held seances with spirits in the air.

Let us see. Here is something. Here is a part of that great speech to which the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee referred—and I am quoting the President of the United States:

Last night I was thinking about this gathering, about our Democratic Party and what we ought to do to help it.

God knows, you need help!

I decided to go right to headquarters, so I put in a radio call for Gen. Andrew Jackson.

"Young fellow," he said to me, "I don't know what is on your mind"—

Well, I can tell you that it certainly is not the deficit. [Laughter.] Neither is it the national debt, nor the 10,000,000 who are out of work, nor the idle factories, nor the farmers, who are selling their products at prices far below cost of production.

"General," said I, "you see, it is about the Democratic Party"—

Well, that is something to be worried about. I would not be a bit surprised if there were about 100,000,000 others who are worrying about the New Deal party and wondering where it is leading us to.

"I am very fond of it myself, but the Republicans are saying that it is rotting away like pollywogs' tails"—

Let us see if there were pollywogs' tails on the menu. [Laughter.] No; I do not see them listed—

"and that some of our fellows are worried. Is there anything we ought to do?"

"Certainly," replied old General Jackson. "My eyes are getting old and I am some distance away, but from what I can see from here the only trouble with you fellows is that you have been feeding too well and you scare easily."

Well, I should say that a \$100 dinner would have a sort of enervating effect on those who partook of it.

The President made some very interesting observations. You recall about a year ago when he was down in Georgia he referred to the Democrats of the deep South as "economic feudalists." Evidently he thinks they are slipping, because he now refers to them as "tweedledums," and he says they are no longer wanted in the New Deal party. Well, I know the southern Democrats. They are gentlemen who believe in

constitutional government, who believe in living within our income, who believe that we should keep out of foreign affairs with which we have no concern, that we should not meddle in outside matters but should try and solve the great problems we have at home. I believe that these so-called "tweedledums" would feel more at home in the Republican Party than they do in the New Deal party, because today we are the party of Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln [applause]; and we invite you "tweedledums" to take the President's advice and get out. You southerners are no longer wanted in the President's party. You have served your purpose and now he wants you to get out. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KNUTSON. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Would it not be just as well if he got out and let them have their party?

Mr. KNUTSON. He long since got out of the Democratic Party. He has organized a party of his own known as the New Deal party. Where has the gentleman been for the last 5 years? [Laughter.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. May I answer?

Mr. KNUTSON. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I thought they still retained the name "Democratic Party." At least, up in my district the ballot contained a caption reading, "Democratic Party." I knew, of course, that certain candidates were not Democrats but were Communists, even though they were labeled as Democrats.

Mr. KNUTSON. Well, I have seen plateware that was stamped "sterling," but that did not make it sterling. Calling the New Deal party the Democratic Party does not make it the Democratic Party. In fact, the Democratic Party and the New Deal party are about as much alike as a sow's ear and a silk purse.

Before I close I again want to extend to those great Americans who come from the deep South, to whom the President contemptuously refers as "tweedledums," an invitation to join the Republican Party and help us work out the great problems that confront us, to help us save this country and prevent it from becoming bankrupt and even worse. Gentlemen of the South, come into the Republican Party where you will be welcomed and where you will be appreciated. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. MARCANTONIO] is recognized for 2 minutes.

TOM MOONEY

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise simply for the purpose of noting in the Record that on Saturday, January 6, Tom Mooney, a great and honest man, was liberated and vindicated by the granting to him of an unconditional pardon by the Governor of California. This establishes legally and for all time what we have always known, that Tom Mooney was innocent and framed. I take this occasion to congratulate the present and ex-Members of Congress, as well as the great army of men and women throughout the world, who have participated in this historic struggle to right this tremendous wrong.

I also take this opportunity to state that every true believer in justice and democracy rejoices over the liberation of Tom Mooney, even though it comes exactly 22 years too late. [Applause.]

HON. GEORGE P. DARROW

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, on January 5 I was appointed by the Speaker to administer the oath of office to my distinguished colleague, Hon. GEORGE P. DARROW, of Pennsylvania. On January 6, pursuant to House Resolution 14, I swore Mr. DARROW in as a Member of the House. The oath was administered in conformity with the rules of the House at Philadelphia, Pa.; and I offer the following privileged resolution and move its adoption.

I would also add, Mr. DARROW has requested me to report his condition is favorable and he hopes to be back in the House within the next week.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 44

Whereas GEORGE P. DARROW, a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, from the seventh district thereof, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of this House, but has sworn to and subscribed to the oath of office before the Honorable J. WILLIAM DITTER, authorized by resolution of this House to administer the oath, and the said oath of office has been presented in his behalf to the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the said oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said GEORGE P. DARROW as a Member of this House.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE HONORABLE REUBEN T. WOOD

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., January 6, 1939.

HON. WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD,

Speaker, House of Representatives, United States,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with your designation of me, pursuant to House Resolution 32, Seventy-sixth Congress, adopted by the House of Representatives, to administer the oath of office to Representative-elect REUBEN T. WOOD, of the Sixth District of Missouri, I have the honor to report that on the 6th day of January 1939, at the city of Springfield, State of Missouri, I administered the oath of office to Mr. WOOD, form prescribed by section 1757 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being the form of oath administered to Members of the House of Representatives, to which Mr. WOOD subscribed.

I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,

JAMES F. FULBRIGHT,

Judge of the Court of Appeals, Springfield, Mo.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 45

Whereas REUBEN T. WOOD, a Representative from the State of Missouri, from the Sixth District thereof, has been unable because of sickness in his family to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of this House, but has sworn to and subscribed to the oath of office before the Honorable James F. Fulbright, judge of the court of appeals, at Springfield, Mo., authorized by resolution of this House to administer the oath, and the said oath of office has been presented in his behalf to the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the said oath be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said REUBEN T. WOOD as a Member of this House.

The resolution was agreed to.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, I hope the Democratic Members will not object to the gentlemen on the Republican side speaking, because they are seeking to entertain the House in an effort to make a few speeches for home consumption. They should be given this opportunity.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand this is for educational purposes; is that not true?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. To keep the record straight.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, as a new Member of this House, I rise in order to keep the record straight, the facetious remarks of the distinguished New Dealer from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] to the contrary notwithstanding.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. SIROVICH], in a colloquy on the floor of the House a few minutes ago, accused

the Republican Party of being in control of the Government in the year 1930 and being responsible for all of the political, economic, and other ills of the country.

Mr. SIROVICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. SIROVICH. I want to correct that statement, because I attributed my remarks to the President of the Republican Party, Herbert Hoover.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The gentleman said "Republican Party."

Mr. SIROVICH. I said it was Herbert Hoover who offered as a constructive treatment for the unemployed the privilege of selling apples and having those employed divide their wages with those who were unemployed.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Do not take up all of my time.

Mr. SIROVICH. The record has been corrected.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I have ears. I can hear. You know, when some of these new dealers are hit, they squeal. Let us speak about facts on the floor of the House.

Since the 1930 election the New Deal Democrats have been in control of the House of Representatives. Was JOHN GARNER, the distinguished Speaker from Texas, a Republican?

Mr. SIROVICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. No. After the 1930 election the Republican Party had a majority of one in the United States Senate, a mere paper majority, because five or six of the brethren elected as Republicans only wore the Republican coat and pants on election day. They were in the New Deal army after the election, and they are in the New Deal army now. You had a New Deal Governor in New York in 1930 who bankrupted the State of New York, which has more wealth and greater sources of taxation than any other State in the Union. Your Congressmen from New York, the politicians from the city and State of New York, were asking Uncle Sam for hand-outs in the year 1930, when Franklin D. Roosevelt, the present President of the United States was Governor.

We also had a New Deal Governor in my State, and we retired him at the last election. We are going to retire many more New Dealers in 1940. Perhaps our New Deal President can then go into the German mark business again, as he did in the past, and into a few other international banking businesses, about which I will have something to say on the floor of the House in the near future.

My colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] indicated that the gold plates used at the \$100 Jackson Day New Deal dinner might be made out of the gold we Americans were forced to turn into the Treasury. Oh, no; the New Deal made our American citizens turn in their gold for \$20.67 an ounce or else go to the jailhouse for 5 years, just as under the Jones 5-and-10 dry law, and then imported approximately \$1,500,000,000 of gold from Europe at \$35 an ounce, mostly from Great Britain and France, our debtor nations, who owe us more than \$10,000,000,000. Our children and grandchildren to the third and fourth generations will have to sweat and toil to produce tax dollars to pay this gold bonus of our New Deal internationalists.

Let us repeal the New Deal gold and silver steal legislation and instead of playing Santa Claus to foreigners and international bankers use that money to take care of the unemployed and the distressed people of America. Let us drive the international fakers who are linked to Moscow from the citadels of Government in America.

Talk about unemployment! John L. Lewis, racketeer No. 1, who ought to be in the jailhouse with Al Capone, and his gang of Communist leaders are responsible for much of our unemployment. He bought a mortgage on the New Deal Democratic Party for \$500,000 which he shook out of the pay checks of the coal miners. A few years prior to that, Raskob, a multimillionaire munitions war profiteer, had a mortgage of several hundred thousand dollars on the same party. Not many months ago, in violation of the criminal law of my State and the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, which provides

penalties for shaking down corporations and accepting campaign contributions, almost a million dollars of campaign funds were collected by means of \$250 autographed book sales. Now, again in violation of the Federal law, Federal employees eat dinners at \$100 a plate in order to raise campaign funds, although our Federal Corrupt Practices Act prohibits officials and employees of the Federal Government from directly or indirectly making political contributions. [Applause.]

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes to correct the record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Speaker, a few minutes ago one of our distinguished colleagues, a Member on the Republican side, cast aspersions upon the treatment of the unemployed through the W. P. A.

The Republican minority has a perfect right to oppose the program of the W. P. A., so long as it offers a constructive substitute for its deficiencies. In order that the record may be clear, however, let me emphasize the constructive statesmanship, symbolized by the leadership of the Republican Party in 1930, when 20,000,000 people were unemployed, as a result of the economic philosophy and prophecy of the distinguished President of the Republican Party, Herbert Hoover, who in 1928 promised two chickens in every pot and two automobiles in every garage.

What was the treatment promulgated, advocated, and recommended by Herbert Hoover, the leader of the Republican Party, and President of the United States in 1930 when 20,000,000 people were unemployed?

Mr. Hoover's contribution to the solution and treatment of unemployment, was the sublime and magnificent thought, of having every unemployed person sell apples on the street corners of urban communities and requested these cities and municipalities to forego receiving the payment of license fees.

Supplementing this heroic and noble contribution to the solution of unemployment by the President of the United States and leader of the Republican Party was his secondary contribution, which I respectfully submit to the Republican minority of this House, and that was, that those people who were employed in 1930 should divide their work with the great army of 20,000,000 unemployed. That was the treatment recommended by Herbert Hoover, the august leader of the Republican Party in 1930, whose disciples, as minority Representatives of the Republican Party today, are criticizing and assailing the humane, constructive, and determined desire of the great President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to relieve the one-third of our Nation who are underprivileged, undernourished, ill-fed, and ill-housed.

Mr. Speaker, the great city of Milwaukee has returned to Congress my distinguished Republican friend, Mr. SCHAFER, who was a Member of this House way back before 1930. I have always entertained a sympathetic affection for his gracious and militant personality that has endeared him to many Members of the House. He has seen fit to attack the President of the United States for having bankrupted the State of New York while he was Governor in 1930. In order that the record of the House of Representatives may again be kept clear, let me call to the attention of the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin the fact that when Herbert Hoover swept the United States with his landslide vote in 1928 and elected a Republican House and Senate at the same time, the gracious personality of Franklin D. Roosevelt carried the governorship of the State of New York on the Democratic ticket in spite of the Republican landslide by 26,000 votes. That occurred in 1928. In 1930, in the year my beloved friend from Milwaukee contends Roosevelt bankrupted the State of New York, Franklin D. Roosevelt was reelected Governor of the State of New York by one of the greatest majorities ever given to a Governor. He carried the State by 750,000 majority, which was the overwhelming contribution of independent Republicans and other independent citizens to their appreciation of the fine, humane, constructive, patriotic, and wonderful leadership given by

Franklin D. Roosevelt to the people of the great Empire State that ultimately elected him to the Presidency of the United States, which great position he has graced with honor, with dignity, and with the respect of all those who are interested in their fellow man and not in his exploitation. [Applause.]

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIROVICH. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I do not deny that, but the treasury of the State of New York was in the red over \$100,000,000.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. ALLEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 30 seconds.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, for the past 4 years a hue and cry has been raised in this Nation about restoring the independence of Congress. Much favorable comment has appeared in recent days about the renewed leadership apparent in this Congress. All I have to say is that if the last half hour is an example of the way we have assumed that leadership, God save the Nation. This petty bickering and these cheap invectives on the floor, with the Nation in the trouble it is today, must be stopped. I hope from now on that when Members rise and ask unanimous consent to address the House it will be for the purpose of saying something constructive, something which will solve our basic problems. What we have just heard is nothing. Valuable time has been wasted. Let us get down to business. [Applause.]

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—LAWS  
ENACTED BY LEGISLATURE OF PUERTO RICO

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 23 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith certified copies of laws enacted by the Fourteenth Legislature of Puerto Rico during its second regular session, February 14 to April 15, 1938.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—  
REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE  
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 1937 (H. DOC. NO. 93)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 7 (4) of the act of Congress approved March 24, 1934, entitled "An act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the Second Report of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands covering the calendar year 1937.

I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of War that this report be printed as a congressional document.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—  
REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES, 1937 (H. DOC.  
NO. 94)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read,

and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by paragraph (3) of section 7 of the act of Congress approved March 24, 1934, entitled "An act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the Second Annual Report of the President of the Philippines to the President and the Congress of the United States, covering the calendar year ended December 31, 1937.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—ALLEY DWELLING AUTHORITY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following further message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 (a) of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act, approved June 12, 1934, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the Alley Dwelling Authority for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—EDUCATION OF NATIVES OF ALASKA

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following further message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of August 9, 1937, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress a report covering the expenditures made from the appropriation, "Education of natives of Alaska, 1938-39," for the relief of destitution of natives of Alaska during the fiscal year 1938.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—FEDERAL FIRE COUNCIL

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following further message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the second annual report of the Federal Fire Council.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following further message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Civil Service:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by the act of Congress to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States approved January 16, 1883, I transmit herewith the Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—THE CHATTANOOGA FLOOD PROBLEM (H. DOC. NO. 91)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following further message from the President of the United States, which was

read, and with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith for the information of Congress a letter from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, submitting a report entitled "The Chattanooga Flood Problem," made pursuant to the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933.

The attention of the Congress is invited to the suggestion of the Board that the report be printed as a Senate or House document.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE PANAMA CANAL

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following further message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the annual report of the Governor of the Panama Canal for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—REPORT OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following further message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, the Committee on Naval Affairs, and the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In compliance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1915, establishing the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, I transmit herewith the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Committee covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 9, 1939.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. CREAL (at the request of Mr. SPENCE), indefinitely, on account of illness.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 34 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 10, 1939, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

173. A letter from the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitting a list of persons employed in the Procurement Division, Public Buildings Branch, Treasury Department, and paid from the appropriation "General administrative expenses, Public Buildings Branch, Procurement Division," during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

174. A letter from the Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Fourth Annual Report of the Federal Communications Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

175. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill for the relief of Margaret Rose Uncapher, Milton E. Uncapher, Jr., and Andrew G. Uncapher; to the Committee on Claims.

176. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital, showing in detail the expenditures of the hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

177. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy of legislation passed by the municipal council of St. Thomas and St. John and approved by the Acting Governor of the Virgin Islands on May 16, 1938; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

178. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy of legislation passed by the municipal council of St. Croix and approved by the Governor of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

179. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy each of legislation passed by the municipal council of St. Thomas and St. John and approved by the Governor of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

180. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill to transfer the jurisdiction over District of Columbia credit unions from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Comptroller of the Currency to the Farm Credit Administration; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

181. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting the Fourth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938; to the Committee on the Library.

182. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers consisting of 61 items among the archives and records of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System which the Board has recommended to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

183. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers consisting of 37 items of the Federal Housing Administration which the Administration has recommended should be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

184. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers consisting of 17 items of the Panama Canal which that agency has recommended to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

185. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting the accompanying list of papers consisting of one item from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works which the Administration has recommended should be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

186. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting the accompanying list of motion-picture film of the United States Fuel Administration consisting of one item and the Administration has no objection to the destruction or other effective disposition of these records; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

187. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting the accompanying list of motion-picture films from the United States Maritime Commission and the Commission has no objection to the destruction or other effective disposition of these records; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

188. A letter from the Chairman of the National Munitions Control Board, transmitting the Third Annual Report of the National Munitions Control Board covering the year ended November 30, 1938 (H. Doc. No. 92); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

189. A letter from the National Labor Relations Board, transmitting the Third Annual Report of the National Labor Relations Board, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938; to the Committee on Labor.

190. A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting the report of the Register of Copyrights for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938; to the Committee on the Library.

191. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the draft of a proposed bill for the relief of Melvin Gerard Alvey, United States Coast Guard; to the Committee on Claims.

192. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for the fiscal year 1938 (H. Doc. No. 2); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana:

H. R. 1945. A bill to authorize the erection of additional facilities to the existing United States Veterans' Administration facility, Alexandria, La.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. ANDERSON of California:

H. R. 1946. A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to conduct a preliminary examination and survey of Pillar Point at Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County, Calif., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BARTON:

H. R. 1947. A bill to abolish the National Emergency Council, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 1948. A bill to foster public interest in, and knowledge of, the American merchant marine by making appropriate use of condemned and obsolete property of the United States; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 1949. A bill to amend section 1 of the River and Harbor Act, approved July 25, 1912, authorizing the removal of temporary obstructions from tributaries of waterways under Federal improvement (37 Stat. L. 722), as amended in section 3 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved July 3, 1930; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

H. R. 1950. A bill to extend the benefits of certain existing acts in order to increase the efficiency of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 1951. A bill to create a Division of Water Pollution Control in the United States Public Health Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BUCKLER of Minnesota:

H. R. 1952. A bill authorizing the Wisconsin Band of Pottawatomi Indians to file suit in the Court of Claims of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 1953. A bill to repeal section 148 (d) of the Revenue Act of 1934; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1954. A bill to amend Public Law No. 732 of the Seventy-fourth Congress, authorizing the operation of stands in Federal buildings by blind persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. DIMOND:

H. R. 1955. A bill to extend the provisions of the Federal Highway Act to the Territory of Alaska; to enlarge the legislative power of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. DISNEY:

H. R. 1956. A bill to compel Government departments and officials to give full faith and credit to the decrees, judgments, etc., of State courts of record; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1957. A bill to establish the National Academy of Public Affairs, providing for a Board of Supervisors therefor, and making an appropriation for its establishment and maintenance; to the Committee on Education.

H. R. 1958. A bill authorizing an appropriation for payment to the Osage Tribe of Indians on account of their lands

sold by the United States; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HESS:

H. R. 1959. A bill for the better assurance of the protection of persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. IZAC:

H. R. 1960. A bill to amend section 1001, title X, of the Social Security Act (Public Law No. 271, 74th Cong.) to include needy individuals who are permanently crippled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland:

H. R. 1961 (by request). A bill for the relief of disbursing officers and other officers and employees of the United States from disallowances and charges on account of airplane travel; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KIRWAN:

H. R. 1962. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the city of Youngstown, Ohio, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mahoning River at or near Cedar Street, Youngstown, Ohio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 1963. A bill authorizing the dredging of a channel in Detroit River east of Grosse Isle and west of Stony Island; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LUCE:

H. R. 1964. A bill to amend section 23 of the act of March 4, 1909, relating to copyrights; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 1965. A bill to amend the Social Security Act, to provide for matching equally the sums expended by the States for aid to dependent children; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1966. A bill to establish a board in the Army for hearing and passing upon petitions for correction of records of persons discharged under other than honorable conditions; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1967. A bill to establish boards in the Navy and Marine Corps for hearing and passing upon petitions for correction of records of persons discharged under other than honorable conditions; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. O'CONNOR:

H. R. 1968. A bill to amend title I of the act approved August 25, 1937 (Public, No. 354); to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. O'TOOLE:

H. R. 1969. A bill to amend the act authorizing the conservation, production, exploitation, and sale of helium gas; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1970. A bill to authorize the reinstatement of any veterans who were reduced or dismissed through the enactment of the Economy Act of 1933; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. PACE:

H. R. 1971. A bill to amend section 32, as amended, of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1935; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1972. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the conservation of national soil resources and to provide an adequate and balanced flow of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1973. A bill to amend section 501 (Price Adjustment Act of 1938) of H. J. Res. 679 entitled "Joint resolution making appropriations for work relief, relief, and otherwise to increase employment by providing loans and grants for public works projects"; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PFEIFER:

H. R. 1974. A bill to provide that headstones placed in national cemeteries shall be uniform as to size and design; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAMSPECK:

H. R. 1975 (by request). A bill to amend the Annual and Sick Leave Acts of March 14, 1936; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

H. R. 1976. A bill to amend title 28, section 41, subsection 27, of the Judicial Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1977. A bill to amend an act to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to make certain disposition of condemned ordnance, guns, projectiles, and other condemned material in their respective departments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1978 (by request). A bill to extend the provisions of the civil-service laws to certain positions in the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

H. R. 1979 (by request). A bill to extend the provisions of the civil-service laws to certain positions in the Department of the Treasury; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

H. R. 1980 (by request). A bill for the compensation of certain employees of the Railway Mail Service; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1981 (by request). A bill to amend the Classification Act of March 4, 1923, as amended; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 1982. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to classify officers and members of the fire department of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 1983. A bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the late Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, United States Army; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

H. R. 1984. A bill to amend section 18 of the Judicial Code, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 28, sec. 22); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky:

H. R. 1985. A bill granting pensions to veterans of the World War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 1986. A bill granting pensions to certain widows, minor children, and helpless children of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the World War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. SMITH of Connecticut:

H. R. 1987. A bill to provide for the common defense by acquiring certain commodities essential to the manufacture of supplies for the armed forces in time of an emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 1988. A bill to authorize the temporary appointment of a special judge for the District Court of the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1989. A bill to provide for the confiscation of firearms in possession of persons convicted of felony and the disposition thereof; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1990. A bill to amend the Judicial Code by conferring on circuit courts of appeals jurisdiction to revise sentences in criminal cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1991. A bill to amend the Judicial Code in respect to claims against the United States for just compensation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1992. A bill to provide for the taking of depositions in criminal proceedings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1993. A bill to repeal the provision of law which provides that the failure of the defendant in a criminal case to testify shall not create any presumption against him; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1994. A bill providing for waiver of prosecution by indictment in certain criminal proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1995. A bill to regulate the defense of alibi in criminal cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1996. A bill to amend the National Stolen Property Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1997. A bill to permit appeals by the United States to the circuit courts of appeals in certain criminal cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1998. A bill to provide for a change in the time for holding court at Rock Hill and Spartanburg, S. C.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1999. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon certain United States commissioners to try petty offenses committed on Federal reservations; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS of Texas:

H. R. 2000. A bill to provide for grants to the States for assistance to needy incapacitated adults; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHELCHER:

H. R. 2001. A bill for the equalization of letter carriers; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Missouri:

H. R. 2002. A bill to provide for the construction and equipment of a building for the experiment station of the Bureau of Mines at Rolla, Mo.; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 2003. A bill to authorize the erection of a United States Veterans' Administration hospital for the central Pennsylvania area; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 2004. A bill to provide for including periods of service while in the armed forces of the United States during the World War for the purposes of the Railroad Retirement Acts; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EDMISTON:

H. R. 2005. A bill providing for continuing retirement pay, under certain conditions, of officers and former officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, other than officers of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, who incurred physical disability while in the service of the United States during the World War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 2006. A bill providing for the refund of certain taxes paid by State and municipal officers and employees; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2007. A bill to regulate taxation of articles of commerce between the United States and the islands of Guam and American Samoa; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

H. R. 2008. A bill to increase the lump-sum payment made under the Workmen's Compensation Act in cases of permanent total disability suffered prior to February 12, 1927; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. R. 2009. A bill to facilitate the control of soil-erosion and/or flood damage originating upon lands within the exterior boundaries of the Angeles National Forest, Calif.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PARSONS:

H. R. 2010. A bill for the payment of all awards heretofore made in favor of citizens of the United States on claims presented under the General Claims Convention of September 8, 1923, United States and Mexico, and under an act of Congress of April 10, 1935, and subsequent acts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CHANDLER:

H. J. Res. 73. Joint resolution to create the Andrew Jackson Memorial Commission to consider and devise plans for the erection of a permanent memorial to Andrew Jackson; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

H. J. Res. 74. Joint resolution restoring the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in certain cases involving claims of the Sioux Indians; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DONDERO:

H. J. Res. 75. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to fix the number of

Justices of the Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING:

H. J. Res. 76. Joint resolution authorizing a preliminary examination or survey of Kalaupapa Landing, island of Molokai, Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. J. Res. 77. Joint resolution to establish the General Casimir Pulaski Memorial Commission to formulate plans for the construction of a permanent memorial to the memory of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski at Savannah, Ga.; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey:

H. J. Res. 78. Joint resolution requiring that a study and survey of all taxes, direct and indirect, which are required to be paid by any persons, groups of persons, partnerships, or corporations engaged in the manufacture and/or processing of foodstuffs, goods, wares, or merchandise be undertaken by the Department of the Treasury or such assistants in the said Department as the Secretary may designate; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMAS of Texas:

H. J. Res. 79. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the Oil World Exposition at Houston, Tex., to be held April 24 to 29, 1939, inclusive; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SABATH:

H. J. Res. 80. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1939, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENKS of New Hampshire:

H. J. Res. 81. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim on March 4 of each year General Pulaski Day for the observance of the birth of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. J. Res. 82. Joint resolution providing for the construction of certain dams; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. O'LEARY:

H. Res. 46. A resolution to pay Grace E. Rippon 6 months' compensation and funeral expenses of Matthew J. Rippon, late an employee of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Accounts.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK:

H. R. 2011. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary McHale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2012. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary Hart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTON:

H. R. 2013. A bill for the relief of Cohen, Goldman & Co., Inc.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BELL:

H. R. 2014. A bill for the relief of Margaret Redmond; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BALL:

H. R. 2015. A bill granting a pension to Alfarata Phillips; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2016. A bill granting an increase of pension to Hat-tie E. Chappell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2017. A bill granting an increase of pension to Martha M. Tryon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2018. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Cahoone; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2019. A bill granting an increase of pension to Lucy A. Beckwith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2020. A bill granting an increase of pension to Augusta E. Cutler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUCKLER of Minnesota:

H. R. 2021. A bill granting a pension to Marion L. Sargent; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2022. A bill for the relief of Beltrami Consolidated Abstract Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOEHNE:

H. R. 2023. A bill authorizing redemption of a loan office certificate; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BROWN of Ohio:

H. R. 2024. A bill granting an increase of pension to Elmira E. Ballinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2025. A bill granting a pension to Jessie Bell McElroy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLE of New York:

H. R. 2026. A bill granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2027. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Paddock; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2028. A bill granting an increase of pension to Laura E. Lawrence; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2029. A bill granting an increase of pension to Elmira M. Webb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2030. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CULLEN:

H. R. 2031. A bill for the relief of Maria Virginia Ippolito; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 2032. A bill for the relief of Agostino Ippolito; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 2033. A bill for the relief of Bartolomeo Anselmo; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 2034. A bill for the relief of Mario Cellai; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 2035. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Galliano; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 2036. A bill for the relief of Umberto Tedeschi; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 2037. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Raffa; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DISNEY:

H. R. 2038. A bill to provide a right-of-way; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 2039. A bill for the relief of Silas B. Haddock; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2040. A bill for the relief of Frank S. Nipper; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2041. A bill for the relief of Tom Kelly; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2042. A bill for the relief of E. C. Beaver; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2043. A bill granting a pension to Mary W. Lessley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2044. A bill for the relief of R. Dove and Laura J. Dove; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DEMPSEY:

H. R. 2045. A bill for the relief of Anna Hathaway; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2046. A bill for the relief of A. C. Williams; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DIMOND:

H. R. 2047. A bill granting an increase of pension to Clara B. Kirkendall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H. R. 2048. A bill for the relief of Julius Springer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FULMER:

H. R. 2049. A bill for the relief of Olin C. Risinger; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

H. R. 2050. A bill granting an increase of pension to Matilda Tarno; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2051. A bill for the relief of Tarquin Marziano; to the Committee on War Claims.

H. R. 2052. A bill granting a pension to Fred L. Lindsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLIE:

H. R. 2053. A bill granting a pension to Mary E. Ramer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2054. A bill granting a pension to Mary E. Michaud; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAVENNER:

H. R. 2055. A bill for the relief of K. E. Parker Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2056. A bill for the relief of the Shipowners & Merchants Towboat Co., Ltd.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HALLECK:

H. R. 2057. A bill granting an increase of pension to Florence Uplinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HESS:

H. R. 2058. A bill for the relief of Jessie Denning Van Eimeren; A. C. Van Eimeren and Clara Adolph; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JONES of Ohio:

H. R. 2059. A bill granting a pension to Jennie E. Key; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2060. A bill granting a pension to Emma Hinton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland:

H. R. 2061 (by request). A bill for the relief of Ernest O. Robinette and others; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2062. A bill for the relief of Charles E. Naghel and Kammeyer & Medack; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2063 (by request). A bill for the relief of Mabel Foote Ramsey; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2064. A bill for the relief of Allen L. Abshier, Verne G. Adams, Oliver D. Chattin, William K. Heath, and Harry B. Jennings; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2065 (by request). A bill for the relief of Lt. Malcolm A. Hufty, United States Navy; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2066. A bill for the relief of Richard S. Reed; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2067 (by request). A bill for the relief of Atlas Powder Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2068. A bill for the relief of Dolores P. de Williamson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KNUTSON:

H. R. 2069. A bill for the relief of Peter P. Borash; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2070. A bill for the relief of Edwin Forsman; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2071. A bill for the relief of Howard E. Dickison; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland:

H. R. 2072 (by request). A bill for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2073 (by request). A bill to allow credit in the accounts of certain former disbursing officers of the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KITCHENS:

H. R. 2074. A bill for the relief of Junius Alexander; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LeCOMPTE:

H. R. 2075. A bill granting a pension to H. Emma Streepy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 2076. A bill for the relief of Nicolai Demchuk; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MALONEY:

H. R. 2077. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Daniel J. Devlin, Jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NICHOLS:

H. R. 2078. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Oklahoma

to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of D. X. Sanders; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'NEAL:

H. R. 2079. A bill for the relief of Charles T. Wise; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2080. A bill granting an increase of pension to Kate R. Forrester; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mrs. O'DAY:

H. R. 2081. A bill for the relief of Frank Frigenti; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 2082. A bill for the relief of Nathan Fink; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. O'CONNOR:

H. R. 2083. A bill for the relief of Dan Yancey; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'TOOLE:

H. R. 2084. A bill for the relief of Ziskind Sokolow; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 2085. A bill for the relief of Pasquale Altezza; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 2086. A bill for the relief of Joseph Sciortino; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2087. A bill for the relief of Louis Samolski, Rebecca Samolski, and Martin Samolski; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 2088. A bill granting an increase of pension to Sadie Isabel Monssen; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 2089. A bill for the relief of George F. Kane; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 2090. A bill for the relief of Isaac Zaremsky; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 2091. A bill for the relief of Itzhock or Isidore Finkelstein and Rachel or Rachela Finkelstein; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 2092. A bill for the relief of Santo Tedesco; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 2093. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Achille Ratalato and Albert Ratalato; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2094. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to determine the damages sustained by Aktieselskabet Reidar; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PACE:

H. R. 2095. A bill for the relief of Henry Howell; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2096. A bill for the relief of Lucile Snider and Cliff Snider, Jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PETERSON of Georgia:

H. R. 2097. A bill for the relief of Homer C. Stroud; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2098. A bill for the relief of Katherine Patterson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POLK:

H. R. 2099. A bill granting an increase of pension to Luvenia J. Myrick; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAMSPECK:

H. R. 2100. A bill granting a pension to Fannie A. Ott; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 2101. A bill granting a pension to Lina S. Terrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2102. A bill for the relief of Ada Fuller; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 2103. A bill granting a pension to Marcellus W. Mace; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee:

H. R. 2104. A bill for the relief of James A. Mills; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2105. A bill granting a pension to Sherman Lee Rhea; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 2106. A bill for the relief of Charles Flack; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2107. A bill for the relief of J. H. Atkins; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2108. A bill granting a pension to William C. Ryan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2109. A bill for the relief of Roland W. Davison; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 2110. A bill for the relief of Marion C. Asbury; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 2111. A bill for the relief of Bonnie R. Howard; to the Committee on War Claims.

H. R. 2112. A bill for the relief of Ben H. Owens; to the Committee on War Claims.

H. R. 2113. A bill for the relief of Solon P. Haun; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 2114. A bill granting a pension to Elmer J. Rush; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 2115. A bill for the relief of Catherine McLinden; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky:

H. R. 2116. A bill granting an increase of pension to Artie York; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 2117. A bill granting a pension to Martha Pace; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SCHIFFLER:

H. R. 2118. For the relief of Tarring W. Heironimus; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2119. A bill to restore to the Neill Grocery Co., of Wheeling, W. Va., the sum of \$900, the amount of counsel fee paid by said Neill Grocery Co. in an action brought against them August 10, 1917; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHORT:

H. R. 2120. A bill granting a pension to Marietta Cannon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2121. A bill granting a pension to Angeline Hart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2122. A bill granting a pension to Mary E. Mitchell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2123. A bill granting a pension to Agnes P. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2124. A bill granting a pension to Mary B. Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2125. A bill granting a pension to Rachel Nash; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2126. A bill granting a pension to Jesse Mills; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2127. A bill granting a pension to Cathrine Orender; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2128. A bill granting a pension to Henry William Means; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2129. A bill granting a pension to Frank A. Boster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2130. A bill granting a pension to Mary Jane Patterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2131. A bill granting a pension to Ruth Ann Breedlove; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2132. A bill granting a pension to Katie A. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2133. A bill granting a pension to Alice L. Stemmons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2134. A bill granting a pension to Effie Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2135. A bill granting a pension to Sarah E. Hermanstorfer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2136. A bill granting an increase of pension to Nancy Catherine Fry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2137. A bill granting an increase of pension to Cordelia E. Sims; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2138. A bill granting an increase of pension to Susan C. Nobles; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2139. A bill granting an increase of pension to Lydia E. Laton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2140. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Stone; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2141. A bill granting an increase of pension to Christina M. Sharp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2142. A bill for the relief of Oda Herbert Flowman; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Connecticut:

H. R. 2143. A bill granting a pension to Helen M. Crowley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2144. A bill for the relief of Peter Joseph Costigan; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SNYDER:

H. R. 2145. A bill granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Dill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2146. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ella L. Brownfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2147. A bill granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Inks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2148. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Marshall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2149. A bill granting an increase of pension to Barbara Wiley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 2150. A bill granting an increase of pension to Albert S. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

H. R. 2151. A bill for the relief of James P. Bruce, Jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H. R. 2152. A bill for the relief of Arthur Hamilton; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. R. 2153. A bill granting a pension to Mary H. Nash; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H. R. 2154. A bill for the relief of Gimpel Goldberg; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 2155. A bill for the relief of Harry Morganstern; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Tennessee:

H. R. 2156. A bill granting a pension to Reps J. Carnes; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 2157. A bill for the relief of Taylor M. Allen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TERRY:

H. R. 2158. A bill for the relief of W. M. Hurley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 2159. A bill granting a pension to Lana Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VOORHIS of California:

H. R. 2160. A bill for the relief of S. Uttal; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2161. A bill for the relief of the Pacific Airmotive Corporation, Burbank, Calif.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Missouri:

H. R. 2162. A bill for the relief of Katherine Scott, Mrs. J. H. Scott, Jettie Stewart, and Ruth Mincemeyer; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia:

H. R. 2163. A bill for the relief of Cora Janney; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2164. A bill for the relief of Bertha E. Richardson; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 2165. A bill granting a pension to Blanche F. O'Beirne; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 2166. A bill extending the time for filing a claim for reimbursement for the funeral expenses of Harold P. Straus; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

51. By Mr. ANDREWS: Resolution adopted by the Buffalo Teachers Federation, Inc., urging the passage of a bill to prevent the retroactive application of any Federal tax upon

the employees of the States and their instrumentalities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

52. By Mr. BARTON: Petition of the Men's Association of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York City, to take every practicable means to bring to an end a traffic from our country which is compelling us to be a partner in the destruction of the Chinese people; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

53. By Mr. BLAND: Petition of the Fredericksburg Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Fredericksburg, Va., favoring legislation to protect present and future citizenship from the evils of liquor traffic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

54. By Mr. DEROUEN: Petition of leaders and keymen church parish of the Sacred Heart of Mary Catholic Church, Church Point, La., urging the adherence by the United States to the Neutrality Acts passed by the Congress of the United States on August 31, 1935, and May 1, 1937, respectively; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

55. Also, petition of the Lafayette Diocesan Council, National Council of Catholic Women, Lafayette, La., urging adherence by United States to its present neutrality policy and protesting any change in the Neutrality Acts of August 31, 1935, and May 1, 1937, respectively; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

56. Also, petition of the Puerto Rico Needlework Association, Inc., Mayaguez, P. R., for an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; communication being addressed Continental Rice Milling Co., Crowley, La., for transmission and reference to the Congress of the United States; to the Committee on Labor.

57. By Mr. DONDERO: Petition of the village commission of Oak Park, Oakland County, Mich., protesting against the imposition of retroactive taxes and urging legislation limiting any taxation of State and municipal officers and employees to salaries only which they may receive in the future; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

58. Also, petition of the village commission of Oak Park, Oakland County, Mich., protesting against the right of the Federal Government to tax State, county, and municipal bonds and securities without the consent of said government units, and without a constitutional amendment; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

59. By Mr. KEOGH: Petition of the National Association of State Aviation Officials, favoring a separate standing aeronautics committee in both the Senate and House; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

60. Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, concerning appropriation for the continuance of the Dies investigating committee; to the Committee on Rules.

61. Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, concerning Government guaranty of bank loans to business; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

62. By Mr. LESINSKI: Resolution of the Detroit Council, 305, Knights of Columbus, Detroit, Mich., urging the Congress of the United States to make available funds to continue investigation of un-American activities; to the Committee on Appropriations.

63. By Mr. LUCE: Petition of members of the congregation of the Auburndale Congregational Church, Auburndale, Mass., relating to shipment of war material to Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

64. By Mr. MERRITT: Resolution of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club of Port Washington, Long Island, stating that convention No. 53 of the International Labor Conference Treaty of 1936 will impose upon the sport of yachting burdens so great as to result in inestimable injury not only to this and other yacht clubs and to individual yacht owners, but also to the shipyards which build, repair, commission, and otherwise service seagoing yachts, with consequent loss of jobs to men employed on yachts and in shipyards, unless there shall be exempted from the operation thereof all vessels of less than 200 gross registered tonnage; to the Committee on Labor.

65. Also, resolution of the Queens County Corona Post, No. 451, American Legion, requesting the continuance of the Com-

mittee to Investigate Un-American Activities and the appropriation of additional funds to foster and continue this committee; to the Special Committee on Un-American Activities.

66. By Mr. PFEIFER: Petition of conference of mayors and other municipal officials of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y., concerning Federal taxation of municipal securities and revenues; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

67. By Mr. SABATH: Petition of the Cook County Council, the American Legion, Department of Illinois, petitioning consideration of their resolution which will give to veterans, their widows, and the wives of disabled veterans a priority in assignment and retention on all work-relief projects in the Works Progress Administration; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

68. By Mr. SHORT: Petition of certain citizens of Neosho, Mo., asking Congress to pass legislation to prevent the advertising of alcoholic beverages by press and radio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

69. Also, petition of the Mountain Grove, Mo., local union of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, asking Congress to pass legislation to prevent the advertising of alcoholic beverages by press and radio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

70. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the General Welfare Federation of America, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their petition from California, Eighteenth Congressional District, with reference to the General Welfare Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

71. Also, petition of the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association, Kaukauna, Wis., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to preventing the retroactive application of any Federal tax upon the employees of the States and their instrumentalities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

72. Also, petition of Pablo Ozeguera, Habana, Cuba, petitioning consideration of his petition, which seems to indicate the general tenor that national as well as international relations demand that we, as men of good will, strive for peace, stability, and for the economic progress of men and nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

73. Also, petition of Ireanus J. Leitemeyer Post, No. 1982, Veterans of Foreign Wars, New Iberia, La., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to foreign sugar and domestic sugar industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

74. Also, petition of the National Sojourners, Inc., Columbus Chapter, No. 10, Columbus, Ohio, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

75. Also, petition of the General Welfare Federation of America, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution from the State of Florida, First Congressional District, with reference to General Welfare Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

76. Also, petition of the General Welfare Federation of America, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution from the State of Missouri, Fifth Congressional District, with reference to the General Welfare Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1939

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art greater than our greatest thought of Thee, whose greatness is unsearchable, waken in us by Thy secret indwelling all slumbering possibilities of our own greatness, that we may show forth the gift of God within us, even though as yet it may be but our unaccepted, unclaimed inheritance. Keep us calm each day in the strength of ever greater things achieved and, as we sit at the feet of the

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Master on the heights to which He rose, help us to attain that further greater good which, foreshadowed in dreams and sown in the soil of holy aspiration, shall one day manifest itself as the fruit of Thy purpose for Thy children. We ask it in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Monday, January 9, 1939, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MINTON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Danaher	Johnson, Calif.	Pittman
Andrews	Davis	Johnson, Colo.	Radcliffe
Ashurst	Donahay	King	Reed
Austin	Downey	Lee	Reynolds
Bailey	Ellender	Lewis	Russell
Bankhead	Frazier	Lodge	Schwartz
Barbour	George	Logan	Schwellenbach
Barkley	Gerry	Lucas	Sheppard
Bilbo	Gibson	Lundeen	Shipstead
Bone	Gillette	McCarran	Smathers
Borah	Glass	McKellar	Smith
Bridges	Green	McNary	Taft
Brown	Guffey	Maloney	Thomas, Okla.
Bulow	Gurney	Mead	Thomas, Utah
Burke	Hale	Miller	Tobey
Byrd	Harrison	Minton	Truman
Byrnes	Hatch	Murray	Trydings
Capper	Hayden	Neely	Vandenberg
Caraway	Herring	Norris	Van Nuys
Chavez	Hill	Nye	Wagner
Clark, Idaho	Holman	O'Mahoney	Walsh
Clark, Mo.	Holt	Overton	White
Connally	Hughes	Pepper	Wiley

Mr. MINTON. I announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LEWIS] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are detained on important public business.

Mr. AUSTIN. I announce that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TOWNSEND] is necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Ninety-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TAXATION OF GOVERNMENTAL SECURITIES AND SALARIES

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair announces the appointment of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MILLER] as a member of the Special Committee on Taxation of Governmental Securities and Salaries under Senate Resolution 303, agreed to June 16, 1938, vice Hon. George McGill, former Senator from Kansas.

### REFERENCE OF NOMINATIONS AND TREATIES

Mr. BARKLEY. I submit a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution was read, considered, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That on calendar days of the present session of the Congress when no executive session is held, nominations or treaties received from the President of the United States may, where no objection is interposed, be referred, as in executive session, to the appropriate committees by the Presiding Officer of the Senate.

### STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE

Mr. BARKLEY. By direction of the steering committee of the majority, I send forward a list of assignments of Senators to the various committees, and ask that it be read and approved by the Senate.

Mr. NYE. Mr. President, in conjunction with the list submitted by the Senator from Kentucky at the request of the minority leader, I submit the report of the committee on committees of the minority, which I understand is to be offered with the presentation of the majority leader.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will read the lists of committee assignments on behalf of the majority and the minority, and, without objection, they will be considered together.